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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.89

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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August 16, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 79° 2 p.m. 89°
Humidity 97° 73°

August 16, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 80° 2 p.m. 88°
Humidity 90° 65°

7725 日九廿月六

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1917.

四拜禮 號六十月八年英港香

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR AT SHANGHAI.

CZECHS AND HUNGARIAN RAID AUSTRIAN CONSULATE.

One of the Intruders Shot Dead.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, August 16.
There was a mysterious affair at the Austrian Consulate on Wednesday at daybreak, when three Czechs and one Hungarian gagged the watchmen and ransacked the office. Two of the three ascended to the Secretary's bedroom and one of them presented a revolver at him, demanding the keys, but the intruder was shot twice, dying on the downstairs verandah. It is reported that he was shot by an accomplice who remains at the Consulate. The others escaped.
The Dutch took over the Consulate at seven o'clock in the morning.

NEW OFFENSIVE IN THE WEST.

British Attack on a Wide Front.

London, August 15.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We attacked early this morning on a wide front from the north-western outskirts of Lens to Bois Hugo, north-east of Lens. We carried the first lines and at all points are satisfactorily progressing. We completely crushed a counter-attack east of Cite St. Enlil. The French have gained further ground north-west of Bixchoote. We repulsed raiders east of Kleinzillebeke. The weather is stormy, and there is heavy rain.

Fine Work by the Canadians.

London, August 15.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says:—The Canadians attacked at 4.30 this morning on Hill 70, dominating the rise of ground north of Lens. The position was very strong and was literally honey-combed with trenches, redoubts and isolated posts. It was wired to an extraordinary degree.

It therefore seems pretty certain that there will be bitter and prolonged fighting in this district, assuming that the Huns are loyal to their traditional policy of promptly counter-attacking. The weather is not ideal for infantry attack. The night was showery, with the result that the ground was in a sticky and mashed condition, difficult to advance over.

The principal advance was from the Chalkpits, north-east of Lens, which gained such an evil repute during the battle in September, 1915. To-day's operations necessitated a considerable degree of changing front and deploying of flank, in all of which the battalions employed had been very fully rehearsed. Of course, in addition to the movement I have indicated from the Chalkpits, there was a general advance along the whole battle front.

The first news that has come back is very satisfactory. The Canadians have pushed forward on a front of over 5,000 yards, to an extreme depth of about 1,500 yards.

London, August 15.
A French communique says:—We made appreciable progress west of the Dixmude Road, in Belgium. There was a most active sniffling duel at night on both banks of the Meuse. An enemy attack west of Hill 304 was repulsed.

THE EX-TSAR'S MOVEMENTS.

London, August 15.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says the ex-Tsar and family have been secretly removed from Tsarskoe Selo to a destination which will be announced later.

On Political and Military Grounds.

London, August 15.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that complete secrecy shrouded the removal of the Imperial family, which was resolved upon in the middle of July, upon political and military grounds, by the Provisional Government, without consultation with the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates. The Government took every precaution to ensure a safe removal.

OUR NAVY'S GROWING EFFICIENCY.

London, August 15.

Colonel Repington, writing to the Times describing a visit to the Grand Fleet, says that the vastness of the armament leaves beholders dumb. The efficiency of the Fleet is one hundred per cent. higher than at the beginning of the war and fifty per cent. higher than at the battle of Jutland.

THE KAISER AND SUBMARINES.

London, August 15.

Mr. Gerard, the former American Ambassador at Berlin continuing his revelations, describes an interview he had with the Kaiser, in which submarine warfare was discussed. The Kaiser said that submarines had come to stay and that International Law no longer existed. Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg agreed, declaring that a person travelling in an enemy merchantman had no cause for complaint if injured.

PREMIUM BONDS.

London, August 15.

The Government has decided to appoint a Select Committee to enquire into the question of issuing Premium Bonds.

U. S. TROOPS IN LONDON.

London, August 15.

A huge and enthusiastic crowd witnessed the march of American engineer troops in the West End. The Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack were everywhere. Their Majesties took the salute at Buckingham Palace, and Dr. Page, the American Ambassador, at the American Embassy. The Cabinet meeting was adjourned in order to allow the members of the Cabinet to see the march up Whitehall.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

CHINA AND THE WAR.

Enemy Shipping Taken Over.

London, August 15.

Reuter's correspondent at Shanghai says that the Chinese naval authorities have taken over three Austrian merchantmen in the harbour. There were no disturbances. The vessels are not damaged. Up to the present 18,000 tons of Austro-German shipping have been taken over.

THE RUSSO-RUMANIAN FRONT.

More Hopeful News.

London, August 15.

A Russian wireless message states:—The enemy occupied a height to the west of Okna. The Rumanians repulsed attacks in the Casinu Valley. The enemy did not attack yesterday at Focani. Our counter-attack drove out the enemy who had penetrated our trenches near Kredcheni.

AN INTERESTING PROMOTION.

London, August 15.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Mpsign announced that Major Carter, who exposed the medical defects in Mesopotamia, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Splendid Work by the Portuguese.

London, Aug. 14.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Heavy artillery and a fire repulsed an enemy attack eastward of Westhoek. We improved our positions on the right bank of the Steenbeek. The enemy twice attempted raids eastward of Lavenot and were immediately driven out by the Portuguese, after sharp fighting. They repulsed raiders, estimated at three companies strong, eastward of Neuve Chapelle. Despite the enemy's aggressive tactics our long distance aeroplanes reached and bombed their objectives and machine gunned infantry. They brought down seven and drove down four enemy machines. Two of ours are missing.

A French communique says: The artillery duel is sometimes most violent in Belgium and on both sides of the Meuse. Enemy raids at different points have been easily repelled.

A wireless German official report states: Strong Allied enemy attacks in the Western theatre are preparing. We took prisoner a large number of Portuguese at Neuve Chapelle. The French twice unsuccessfully attacked southward of Nauroy. There is increased artillery firing on the Aisne front, in western Champagne and northward of Verdun. The French have brought up strong forces at Verdun, especially artillery. We repulsed attacks at Flirey. We shot down nine aeroplanes.

AUSTRALIAN LABOUR UNREST.

London, Aug. 14.

Mr. Holman, Premier of New South Wales, has received a telegram that the wharf labourers and coal miners are not participating in the strike in New South Wales, but it is thought the gas workers may come out. Many men remain loyal. A limited transport service is being carried on and the public is supporting the Government.

THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

London, Aug. 15.

The Labour Executive has selected Mr. Henderson to be head of the delegates to Stockholm.

Later.

The Labour Executive passed a vote of confidence in Mr. Henderson, a telegram from Stockholm said the Conference would be consultative not mandatory.

The Executive passed a resolution that in the opinion of Labourites they should be represented at the forthcoming conference in order that the Party's opinions should not be misunderstood or misrepresented and it regretfully noted the Government announcement of its intention to refuse passports.

The foregoing resolution will be submitted for endorsement at the adjourned Labour Conference to be held on the 21st inst.

RUMANIAN OFFENSIVE DEVELOPING.

London, Aug. 14.

A wireless Russian official message states: The Rumanian troops continued their counter offensive and occupied the village of Slante and dislodged the enemy from the heights south-westward of Grozneti. The offensive is developing. The Russo-Rumanians repulsed attacks in the direction of Focani and also in the region of Maksimeni.

A wireless German official report says: The enemy is beginning to yield in the mountain area in Rumania between Trotus, Putna and Sereth.

ANOTHER GERMAN OUTRAGE.

London, Aug. 14.

The savagery of the Germans in Belgium is again illustrated by the fate of the Belgian athlete Van Rentergem, who has been shot at Oudenarde on a charge of espionage after being dragged through the streets at the end of a long chain. His guards grossly maltreated him and spat in his face. Van Rentergem was most courageous and did not complain.

GERMANY HAVING TROUBLE WITH THE POLES.

London, Aug. 14.

Reuter learns from a trustworthy source that the Germans are most uneasy about Poland owing to the storm over the arrest of the Polish General, Pilsudski, and the failure of the attempt to recruit Poles, anent which it transpires that out of six thousand Polish legionaries less than fifteen per cent. took the oath of allegiance.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE POPE AND PEACE.

Vatican Proposals Outlined.

Rome, Aug. 14.

The Vatican is most optimistic over its new peace initiative. It is assumed that the French has been assured that no Government will absolutely refuse to discuss the Note. The proposals suggest that Belgium, Serbia and Rumania should be restored and that there should be a peaceful solution of Alsace-Lorraine, Trentino and Rouman. The proposals also suggest disarmament, the formation of a supreme court of arbitration for the solution of future conflicts between nations and no annexations and no indemnities except in particular cases, including Belgium and some of the French and Serbian regions which have been more severely damaged. The Note proposes the solution of Alsace-Lorraine, the Trentino and Trieste according to the aspirations of their peoples compatible with the general situation, also the restoration of the ancient kingdom of Poland, Belgium and the occupied French departments in exchange for the German colonies. Finally it proposes liberty on the seas.

The Pope cues statements recently made by leaders of the belligerent Governments to prove that their views are not irreconcilable as believed.

A Cold Reception.

London, Aug. 15.

The papers give the coldest reception to the Pope's proposals, which are regarded as the result of action by Austria, prompted by Germany, endeavouring to make the most of the advance in the East for bargaining. It is felt that no course but rejection is open to the Allies unless they are prepared to throw away their future. Indications point to Germany having failed to secure peace through the Socialists and now trying through the Catholics. It is emphasised that the Allies' terms are quite incompatible with the Vatican proposals and that there is not the slightest prospect that the Allies will abate them.

America Turns a Deaf Ear.

Washington, Aug. 15.

It is unofficially stated that the Pope's proposals include suggestions for the reduction of armaments and the Pope has declared that the injuries to all belligerents are so great that no reparation is possible except the return of territory. It is already evident that the proposals have fallen on deaf ears in Washington, where diplomatic circles regard them as inspired by Germany with the object of splitting the Allies in the discussion on war aims.

GRAVE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

Authorities Take Drastic Measures.

London, Aug. 14.

The news from Spain is scrappy but there are indications that the situation is serious. The latest telegrams speak of order being restored at Barcelona and Sagossa, by the most stringent measures. There have been numerous arrests. Strikers blew up the railway near Bilbao, resulting in a train falling over the embankment. The casualties are not mentioned. At another place the railway line was removed.

Anarchists Active.

Madrid, Aug. 14.

The Minister of the Interior states that disorders have occurred in various quarters of the town. The troops vigorously repressed them. The military commander has issued more stringent orders in consequence of disregard of his conciliatory orders. It is reported from Bilbao that business has been suspended, communications impeded and disturbances suppressed by military charges. The Premier said: We are face to face with an anarchist movement which makes no demands and entertains no political hopes from a change of Government.

INDIAN TEA SALES.

London, Aug. 14.

There were only 7,554 packages offered at the Indian tea sales yesterday, confirming the view that a real shortage is to be expected before the close of the year unless further tonnage can be allocated for tea. The demand for low grade tea has been revived, while the demand for first quality has slackened off.

RUSSIAN STATE CONFERENCE.

All Parties to Meet at Moscow.

Petrograd, Aug. 14.

M. Kerensky to-day revived the scheme of holding a great State Conference at Moscow, including all parties, classes, and communities, to be held in the small Kremlin from the 25th to the 27th inst. About a thousand will participate. M. Kerensky opens the Conference with a comprehensive exposition of the situation.

General Brusiloff's Farewell.

Petrograd, Aug. 15.

General Brusiloff in a farewell message says: I should have liked to remain with my soldiers for I am firmly convinced that Russia will recover from its sickness for the happiness of the country and liberty.

ANOTHER AMERICAN LOAN FOR THE ALLIES.

Washington, Aug. 15.

Congress will shortly authorise a new loan to the Allies of four billion dollars.

TRAIN DISASTER IN RUSSIA.

Petrograd, Aug. 14.

Sixty were killed and one hundred and fifty injured in a collision between a passenger and a goods train midway between Petrograd and Moscow, owing to a pointman's error.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, August 14.

The price of silver is 42½d. There is continental buying. The market closed firm, with buyers.

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

The following telegram are from the Manila Bulletin—

Amended Food Bill Adopted. Washington, August 4.—The House has adopted the amended Food Bill and the measure now seems certain of enactment.

A Dramatic Potsdam Meeting.

Washington, August 4.—The Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing, in an official statement tonight declared that the administration had knowledge that Berlin was aware of the contents of the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia, 18 hours prior to its delivery to the Serbs.

At the conference summoned at Potsdam to consider the matter, the decision was that the time was ripe for war. The Kaiser was disposed to accept the offer of mediation made by Sir Edward Grey, then British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. At the announcement of his views, von Falkenhayn, Minister of War and von Tirpitz, Minister of the Navy, threw their swords on the table and tendered their resignations in the event that the Kaiser insisted upon carrying out his views. The Kaiser then agreed to hostilities.

Oklahoma to Suppress Anti-Draft Riots.

Washington, August 5.—Late dispatches from Oklahoma state that the anti-draft riots which have broken out in several parts of the State will be suppressed at all costs.

It appears that Indians and negroes are responsible for the riots, and in their attempts to defy the authorities they destroyed bridges and telegraph lines between several important points in the State.

Armed posse immediately set out to apprehend the rioters, under instructions to shoot to kill, in the event of encountering resistance.

U.S. and Through Passengers.

Washington, August 5.—It has been decided by the Government that no through passengers on vessels calling at Honolulu or Manila will be allowed to land at those ports, a Department of the Treasury order to this effect having been issued yesterday.

This step, which will prevent any passengers from landing at those places unless they be ports of destination, is taken, it is announced, to prevent possible communication with the enemy as to conditions obtaining there.

Ships Still Under Construction Seized.

Washington, August 5.—All ships now being built in American yards, over 2,500 tons, have been commandeered by the government, and orders have been issued to hasten their completion.

The Russian Situation.

Chicago, August 9.—Elihu Root, who has just returned to this country after heading a Government mission to Russia, states that the reports as to the seriousness of the situation in that country are greatly exaggerated.

Chicago Schools Won't Ban Kaiser.

Chicago, August 9.—The city school board has refused to delete a page in one of the books used in the public schools, which contains an article lauding the career and achievements of the German Kaiser.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

NOTICES.

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and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.

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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.
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JAGGER CUP.**

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MAC GREGOR
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**THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
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The Undersigned AGENTS for
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prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against
FIRE at Current Rates.
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ESTABLISHED 1884.

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ASTHMA
CAN BE CURED.

THEN why be half-hearted, and sit up
all night coughing and gasping for
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NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE

will give you certain, prompt relief and
ensure a good night's rest? This, the
only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered
by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and
a sufferer for many years, will, if taken
when necessary, effect a radical cure of
this terrible incurable malady.

Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON
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Price: \$2.50 per bottle.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers,
Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

M. L. HO FAN, a Chinese graduate
studied in literature, has been a teacher
to European officials and merchants in
this Colony for ten years.

He has a good method of training Europeans
to pass Chinese examinations, and is possessed
of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher.
He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin
and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese
language are requested to write, care of
"Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No.
116 Wellington Street, First Floor.

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PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

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Hotel now offers, for Residents and Tourists, excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the sea.
It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect.
Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric light and Fans,
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EXCELLENT CUISINE.

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is especially adapted for overcoming the undue per-
spiration and sensitiveness of the feet during hot weather.
This powder will be found invaluable for correcting those
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PRICES FIFTY CENTS PER TIN.

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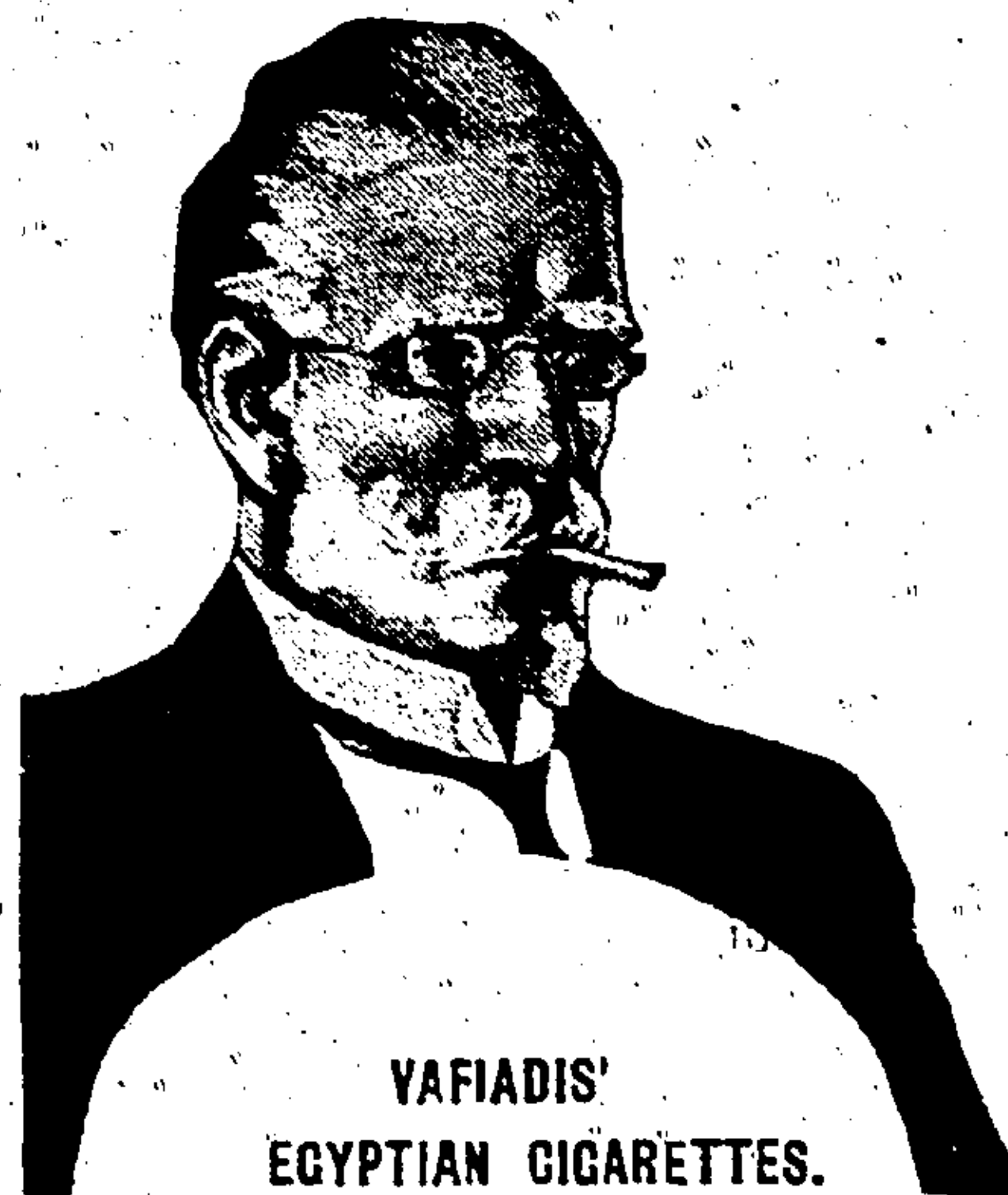
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NOTICES.



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EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

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Look inside for the proof of the Royal's durability—1,000 working-
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UNRIVALLED DISINFECTANT

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GENERAL NEWS.

Child's Fatal Fall

A shocking accident occurred
at the Kailan Mining Administra-
tion's mines, Chao-kiao-chuang,
Kueih, on Friday afternoon says
the N. C. Daily Mail of July 30.
Owing to the collapse of the
verandah of Mr. Brown's house,
due to the heavy rains, a portion
of it fell on Mr. Brown's son,
Andre, crushing his left leg.
The child was brought to Tong-
shan Hospital, where the leg was
amputated, but he succumbed to
his injuries early yesterday morn-
ing. The boy was two years of age.

Cock-Fighting Revival

Discussions about cock fighting
competitions in Glasgow were
made during a trial there recently.
A stable was raided by the police,
and 50 men were disturbed as a
fight was about to commence. It
was stated that a ring had been
made, and six gamecocks were
found, trimmed and ready for
action. Their natural spurs had
been cut off preparatory to steel
spurs being clamped on. The
police also discovered a set of
scales for weighing the birds
before the fight. In finding the
stableman £10, the judge said he
thought this vice was extinct.

Titled Enemies

Mr. Swift MacNeill asked in
the House of Commons recently
whether the Cabinet would advise
his Majesty immediately to re-
move from the roll of honorary
Knights of the Bath eight princes
at war against the people of these
countries, including the King of
Bulgaria, Prince Albert William
of Germany, and Prince Albert
of Schleswig-Holstein, and from
the roll of the Victorian
Order with the Victorian
Chain the princes in arms against
the people of this country, includ-
ing the German Emperor—
(cheers)—the German Crown
Prince, Prince Henry of Prus-
sia, and his Royal Highness the
Duke of Albany.—Mr. Bonar Law
(Leader of the House) replied:
"Orders have been given that
hereafter all alien enemies
shall cease to be members of any
British Order of Chivalry to which
they belonged before the outbreak
of war." (Cheers.)

Over 2,000,000 Horses in

Great Britain.

Mr. Roberts stated recently, in
reply to Mr. Duncan Millar, that
the census of horses is not yet
complete for the United Kingdom,
but a summary of the returns for
Great Britain has been made.
This shows that on April 21 about
76,000 horses of three years old
and over were classified as
"carriage and trap horses," about
39,000 as "riding horses and
hunters" over 15 hands," and
about 371,000 were classified as
"ponies and cobs under 15 hands."
The younger horses were not
classified in the same manner, so
that those kept for pleasure pur-
poses cannot be distinguished.
A few horses in the first two
classes named and the majority
of those in the third class were
kept for trade or business pur-
poses. The form of inquiry sent
out did not provide for the
separation of horses used for rac-
ing from other thoroughbred
horses. The total number of
horses of all ages and classes
shown in the returns for Great
Britain was about 2,100,000.

Rockefeller Foundation in

China.

A New York message says:—
Carrying out the project con-
ceived eight years ago of giving
China an effective medical, sur-
gical and hospital system, the
Rockefeller Foundation will soon
start the construction of two large
hospitals, one in Peking and the
other in Shanghai, for the work
of the China Medical Board, a sub-
sidiary of the Foundation. In ad-
dition, the Foundation will enlarge
the Union Medical College of
Peking, which it has taken over
from the missionary agencies
which founded it. It is under-
stood that the hospital will cost at
least \$1,000,000 each. It is
probable that they will not be
ready until the war is over.
Within a few weeks Mr. Frank
Bennett, a Baltimore contractor,
will start for China to build the
hospitals, the first of which will
be constructed in Peking. It is
to be modelled after the John
Hopkins Hospital of Baltimore,
and the plans were drawn after
suggestions by Dr. Winford
H. Smith, Superintendent of John
Hopkins. A Chicago firm of
architects drew the plans.

GENERAL NEWS.

Premier's County.
At a joint meeting of North Carnarvonshire Liberals at Bangor a resolution was enthusiastically passed inviting Mr. Lloyd George to become the candidate at the next election for what is now known as the Arfon Division of the county. Captain Oaradoc Rees now represents the county division, and he has offered to make place for the Premier if the Reform Bill becomes an Act of Parliament. Mr. Lloyd George at present represents the Carnarvon District, comprising the Boroughs of Carnarvon, Conway, Oriccieth, Pwllheli, Bangor, and Nefin. Under the new Bill the Boroughs would be included in the county constituency.

Successful Dash for Liberty.
A soldier, Private George Young, Royal Munster Fusiliers, who was taken prisoner by the Germans in August, 1914, has, with a comrade, succeeded at the third attempt in making his escape and has just reached his home. The two men were out with a working party, when they made a dash for liberty. The sentry fired, but missed, and as he could not leave his post, the men got away and reached the frontier in two days. On one occasion Private Young was bayoneted through the arm by a German sentry for telling him to ask the Commandant to see if their parcels from England had arrived.

Journalists and the Army.
At a recent sitting of the Falmouth Tribunal, a sub-editor reporter was appealed for by his employers. The editor said it had been impossible to procure a substitute. He produced a letter from the National Union of Journalists, which stated that a substitute could not be procured, one-third of the members being being already in the army. The Advisory Committee recommended four months' exemption. The military representative mentioned that recent instructions from the War Office stated that the efficient continuance of newspapers was essential on public grounds and it was important that a sufficient number of men should be left. It was stated that if the sub-editor reporter was taken the publication of the newspaper would have to cease. Four months' exemption was granted, with a right of appeal.

Rose Day in London.
Queen Alexandra on June 20, with pink roses in her hat and a basket of pink roses in her arms, smiled delightedly upon the throngs of rose-wearers among whom she took her annual drive in the sunshine. Twelve thousand flower girls in white frocks gave London quite a joyous holiday air. There seemed no reason to doubt that last year's total of over £29,000 for the metropolis would be exceeded when the count was taken. To the 10,000,000 roses offered for sale in London must be added 20,000,000 for the provinces—where various towns celebrated their rose festival on various dates. The roses are made by cripples, and the money which they bring is devoted to the hospitals. When Queen Alexandra left Marlborough House she found a guard of honour of shepherdesses awaiting her, and it was here that she received the beautiful basket of blossoms which she carried through the tour. Princess Victoria, who was with the Queen, was given a bouquet.

Food Outlook in Germany.
The German War Feeding Department recently announced that, owing to the large imports from Romania, bread can be distributed in the unadvised weekly quantity till the coming harvest. The double meat ration will also remain in force. Only in the case of potatoes for food the previous ration of 5lb. cannot be given in many places, but a corresponding amount of meal or bread will be given instead. Between June 20 and June 22 large quantities of early foreign potatoes are expected, and in July large quantities of home potatoes will come into the market. The statement adds that the vegetable crop this year is earlier and more abundant than it has been for years. The supply of fresh fish at present greatly exceeds the demand. In many towns, including Berlin, double the weekly ration of fat will be

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distributed. The German people, the announcement says, will pass through the period before the harvest in even better circumstances than optimists hoped.

The Peace Germany Wants.
At Frankfurt, after a meeting at which Herr Stresemann, a member of the Reichstag and National Liberal leader, spoke on the subject of German victory and the future of Germany, the following resolution was passed:

"In view of Germany's brilliant victories by land, sea, and air, we declare that the fight must continue until England is completely beaten. Peace can only be signed when our enemies grant us a large increase of power in East and West and indemnities for our enormous sacrifices." Von Hindenburg, writing to Easen on the subject of a German peace, says:—"Our duty is to fight faithfully—every one in his right place—for our Kaiser. What we want is complete victory and a peace worthy of our sacrifices and one which will assure Germany's progress." Von Tirpitz wrote:—"Our U-boats will reach their goal if we at home keep our nerve."

NOTICE.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE,
Macao. Re-opens Sept. 10th. A liberal education provided in English. Commercial Subjects, Modern languages and Chinese at very moderate charges.

The school is situated in the healthiest part of Macao. Applications to the Fr. Director.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

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Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917

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TO BE LET.—First class FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for Single Men, or Married Couples, with or without board. Electric Light and Bells. Use of Telephone. Terms moderate. Tel. No. K 3. Apply T E. Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

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Apply to: THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

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TO BE LET.—ONE GOOD ROOM suitable as OFFICE, situated on the First Floor of Hotel Mansions. For particulars apply. Manager, Hongkong Hotel.

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on:
MONDAY the 20th, August, 1917,
commencing at 2.30 p.m. at No. 6 Macdonnell Road
A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture
(mostly in handsomely carved teak)

comprising:—
Teak Hatstand with bevelled mirror, tapestry covered drawing room suite, chesterfield armchairs, teak hall seat and chairs, lady's desks, bookcase, music cabinet, brass-ware, electric ceiling fan, pile carpet and rugs, tapestry and lace curtains, pictures, vases and ornaments, etc., etc.

Finely carved teak sideboard, extension dining table, dinner wagon, glass cabinet overmantle with bevelled mirrors, morocco covered dining chairs, tea tables, cut-glass ware, dinner and dessert services, Royal Staffordshire tea set, cutlery, electro-plated ware, electric stove, etc.

Double brass mounted iron bedstead, teak double wardrobe with mirrors, dressing table with bevelled mirror, etc., etc.
Pantry and kitchen requisites
Also
1 Cottage piano by "Moutrie & Co. Ltd."
1 White Frost refrigerator.
And
2 Enamelled baths.
2 Geysers.
On view from Sunday, the 19th inst.
Catalogues will be issued. Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on:
SATURDAY, the 18th August, 1917,
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

25 cases "Longeneck Brandy (pints).
80 cases Nicholsons London Dry Gin.
25 cases Oorlam Gin.
22 cases Genever Gin.
46 cases "Australian Claret (quarts & pints).
15 cases Marlow Rye Whisky.
15 cases English Lager Beer.
37 cases Danish Beer.
On view from Friday, the 17th inst.
GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

IN ACCORDANCE with the Provisions of No. 111 of the Articles of Association the General Managers have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June, 1917, of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company on and after TUESDAY 21st instant. THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to 20th instant. BOTH DAYS inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

NOTICES.

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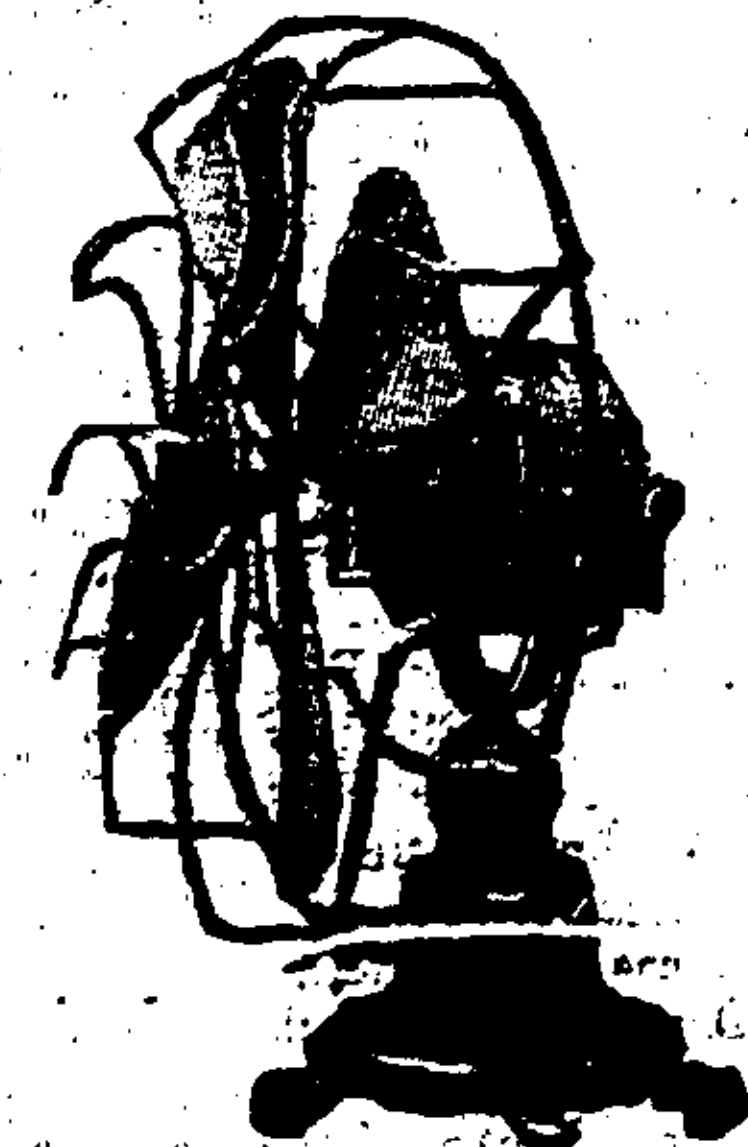
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HANDSOME METAL TUBE CONTAINING DRY POWDER, NON-CORROSIVE, NON-TOXIC, WILL NOT DAMAGE MACHINERY OR WALLS.

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WE are the leading Manufacturers in this class of Goods. Our Fruit & Ginger are all fresh and of the best quality. Our Syrup is prepared from the best quality of Sugar. We give our special attention to the business and sanitary arrangements.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.



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E
QUALITY.
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Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides. All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor. Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.S.C. 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

DEATH.

HIPWELL—At Pakhoi, on the 13th inst. Kathleen Isabell, beloved wife of the Rev. W. E. Hipwell of the C. M. S. South China Mission.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1917.

THE COLONIES AND THE WAR.

It is good to read the glowing tribute made by Mr. Walter Long, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the "five part which the Dominions and the Crown Colonies have played in the war." In it, as would be noted in yesterday's *Telegraph*, generous reference is made to the gallant services of the troops from Overseas, for they, as Mr. Long stated, whether they came from Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Newfoundland or South Africa, "have shown themselves worthy of the best traditions of the British Army." It was also pertinently pointed out that the Dominions had made many great sacrifices in other directions, many having suffered severely owing to the limitation of imports from the United Kingdom. Mr. Long doubtless had the Colonies in mind likewise in that matter, as also when he reminded the House of Commons that the Dominions were "bearing very heavy war expenditures and simultaneously were called upon to bear a very heavy burden owing to the interference with their trade." Knowing well the enormous efforts that are being made in all directions at home to lead us on to victory, it is not for us in this far away outpost of Empire to feel unduly elated with what we have been doing; still, it would be more than human to expect that we should be indifferent to Mr. Long's fine recognition of what had been done and continues being done by Britons overseas. We are all the better pleased to know that such recognition has been made, because we are inclined to think that what has been done both in the Dominions and in the Colonies is largely summed up at home in the number of troops that has been sent to the front. As Mr. Long handsomely acknowledged, such by no means exhausts the activities of the British overseas, and he added: "There was no foundation for any criticism that any part of the Empire had not done its full share in the war." Such a statement should prove a further stimulus to good work and to continued effort on our part.

In the course of his lengthy statement, Mr. Long mentioned that conscription had been enforced in British East Africa, Uganda, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and the Malay States and was being considered elsewhere. "Hongkong," he said, "had found conscription unnecessary because every white man was already a volunteer." Doubtless by now, the Colonial Secretary has been made aware of the fact that Hongkong also intends to adopt conscription, not entirely because it is necessary to "rope in" the few that may yet remain out of one or other of the Defence Forces, so much as because it seems desirable to establish a body more suitable than the present Volunteer Forces. "The Crown Colonies," added Mr. Long, "have fully done their duty," and he warmly paid a tribute to "the patience, resignation and goodwill with which they had also borne the hardships of the import restrictions." Mr. Long's references to the recent Imperial Conference, at which, it will be remembered, he represented the Crown Colonies, are particularly interesting. The resolutions passed then, he says, "will not be pigeon-holed," but that effect will be given to them as early as possible. It would be deplorable if anything should prevent this decision from maturing, as the resolutions passed were of very great importance both to the Motherland, the Dominions and the Crown Colonies. In regard to this question, it is particularly gratifying to note that the Prime Minister has appointed a Committee of Ministers and representatives of all departments concerned, with himself as President, with the object of reporting on the best methods and the machinery by which effect may be given to the body of the resolutions. This certainly does not look as though there was any ground for fearing that the resolutions might possibly, in these strenuous times, be relegated to the pigeon-hole. All will agree with the Colonial Secretary in his view that the task is not an easy one, but that it ought to be undertaken; and it is very pleasing to learn that Mr. Long was directed to say that the establishment of the Committee referred to "in any case was evidence of the Government's intention to take all the steps they could to give effect to the resolutions of the Conference." It does that at least; and we shall therefore look forward hopefully to the best of results accruing from the Committee's efforts.

A Worthy Venture.

One cannot fail to appreciate the enterprise and determination of the General Managers of the Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., as revealed in the speech of Mr. A. G. Gordon at yesterday's meeting of shareholders in that concern. Mr. Gordon told those present that he had risked his all in the venture, against advice to the contrary, adding that no-one knew better than he did the vicissitudes of good and bad fortune through being determined to fight against all difficulties. That is the spirit which has made British commercial expansion possible in remote corners of the Empire, and it is a happy circumstance that in this instance optimism has been justified, with the result that to-day Hongkong possesses the nucleus of what may yet become one of the biggest industrial undertakings known to the Colony. The Chairman was able to show how, after consistently overcoming many obstacles, the Company has at last come into its own, and that the only factor hampering its continued expansion was a lack of capital, which has now been remedied by increasing it to a round sum of a million dollars.

Great Possibilities.

With the tremendous mineral wealth of the adjacent Provinces of China there would seem to be no reason why a Company of this sort should not have a very great future before it. Coal, iron, tin and antimony are present in abundance, and there is no legitimate excuse why these resources should not be worked in China's own welfare as well as for the benefit of those who are enterprising enough to realise the immense possibilities. Unhappily, the Chinese authorities in the past have placed innumerable obstacles in the way of those who are prepared to invest money in undertakings of this kind, though there is something to be said for the viewpoint mentioned by Mr. Gordon, that the authorities prefer to deal with responsible bodies rather than middlemen who are anxious to squeeze out blood before life begins. We can only hope that the revised mining laws in China will be put into operation without delay, and that this Hongkong venture will reap the reward that it deserves.

It will be read with much interest that the Imperial Government has decided to appoint a Select Committee to inquire into the question of issuing Premium Bonds. Why such bonds have not long ago been issued throughout the British Empire has been a matter of not a little astonishment and quite a lot of dissatisfaction. By those who deprecate the issue of the bonds, it is contended, we believe, that such bonds have in them too much of the element of the lottery, and that as lotteries are illegal, according to British law, bonds should not be offered to the public. The "illegal" element appears to be involved in the fact that at certain periods drawings take place in which the bond-holders are entitled to participate. We presume that it is not obligatory on all to participate, and therefore those having scruples regarding the contentious point have a loophole by which to ease their conscience. France and other Continental countries, which have long since issued Premium Bonds, have found them perhaps the most attractive of all bonds in the eyes of the public, for there is no gainsaying the fact that practically everyone, except the hopelessly Puritanical, enjoys "a little flutter" in the uncertain realm of Dame Fortune. We feel sure that Premium Bonds would be immensely popular were they issued under Government auspices, and in these days, when the "silver bullets" are vital elements in the great struggle, such an attractive way of raising money should certainly be given a chance, if only for the time being. It, of course, involves a principle which British law, we believe, somewhat pround of, namely, that anything in the nature of a gamble is by the authorities taboo. But among a people who love horse-racing, with its invariable gambling concomitants, and who are among the most inveterate business speculators on the face of the Earth such a principle is indeed much more honoured in the breach than in observance.

DAY BY DAY.

LIKE OUR SHADOWS, OUR WISHES LENGTHEN AS OUR SUN DECLINES.—YOUNG.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the third anniversary of the transference of the Belgian Government to Antwerp.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to day was 2s. 11.1/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

A Fight at Sea.

Forty-nine deportees who were being shipped from Singapore by the s.s. *Laertes* have been conveyed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from bruises and wounds as the result of a fight which took place on the high seas.

Double Drowning Fatality.

A Chinese has reported to the Police that yesterday whilst he and others were bathing at Kennedy Town a man named Chan Kai, living at 81 Caine Road, got into difficulties. Leung To, a Chinese cook, went to his assistance, but both were drowned.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 4.50 p.m. yesterday:—
Typhoon in about 127 degrees Long. E. and 16 degrees Lat. N., direction unknown.

HUMAN ANTHRAX.

"Goat's Hair" Brushes.

A report by Dr. Francis J. H. Coutts on an inquiry into the causes of a considerable number of cases of anthrax, which occurred in 1915-16 in persons not engaged in occupations recognised as liable to be associated with anthrax, and suspected to be due to the use of infected shaving brushes, has been issued as a Blue-Book.

Dr. A. Newsholme, Medical Officer to the Local Government Board, in a covering memorandum, states that suspicion was first drawn to shaving-brushes as a cause of anthrax by an investigation by Dr. R. B. Elworthy, pathologist to the West London Hospital, into a case of anthrax occurring in July, 1915. Inquiries made by Dr. Coutts, in association with Dr. Collis, of the Factory Department of the Home Office, showed that the hair used in making these brushes consisted in great part of Chinese horse-hair, which had not been disinfected. The remaining unmanufactured hair from the same source was found to be largely infected. The manufacturer explained that the hair was invoiced to him as "goat's hair," which does not come under the Home Office regulations, and that for this reason he had not subjected it to disinfection. Four other cases of anthrax were traced to brushes made in New York, and a consignment of shaving-brushes from Japan found to be heavily infected with anthrax. Inquiry showed that 200,000 had been sent from Canada and had been issued to various Army depots. The firm in Canada had obtained them from manufacturers in New York, who stated that the brushes were made from Chinese hair which was supposed to have been thoroughly disinfected, and suggested that infection must have got on to the brushes by mixing with other sorts.

The Local Government Board are in correspondence with the U.S. Government on the matter. Dr. Coutts, who has been inquiring into human anthrax, mentions the long period during which anthrax spores may remain dormant and yet develop in full virulence on conditions becoming favourable. One consignment which led to infection in August, 1915, had been stored in London since 1912.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Report by the Hongkong Superintendent.

Mr. R. O. Hutchison, Superintendent of Imports and Exports, in his report for 1916, says the revenue collected from liquor duties and licensed warehouses for 1916 was \$793,782.34, as compared with \$626,574.97 in 1915. On 1st March, 1916, a general increase was made in the duty on all varieties of intoxicating liquor. The increase made varied for the different kinds of liquor but can be taken roughly as an average increase of 25 per cent. The increase in the receipts from European liquors does not equal the amount of the increase in the duty, but the decrease in the consumption thus shown is due to the general conditions of the trade. The trade in Chinese liquors is in a very flourishing state. The increase in the duty on Chinese liquors is more than fully shown in the increase of revenue, and at the same time the export of Chinese wines and spirits from the Colony shows a satisfactory increase as compared with 1915. The local distilleries continue to do well and have benefited considerably by the general improvement in the trade in Chinese wines and spirits for which the Colony is a market.

Arrangements were made to purchase raw opium direct from the Indian Government from the beginning of the year, and regular monthly supplies are now shipped by the Indian Government. The arrangement has proved very satisfactory. The total quantity of raw opium boiled during the year including confiscated raw opium was 365 chests as compared with 345 chests in 1915. The gross revenue derived from the sale of opium was \$5,811,110.15 as compared with \$4,765,028.59 in 1915. The price of prepared opium was raised twice and during the year: on February 5th it was raised to \$11.50 per seai and again on April 20th to \$12.00 per seai.

A large number of seizures were again made during the year, but the amount of the seizures of raw opium shows a large reduction as compared with the figures for 1915. This reduction would appear to be largely due to steps taken in the United Kingdom to prevent the export of raw opium. There is a slight increase in the seizures of prepared opium. As I mentioned in previous reports, the traffic in smuggled opium is a traffic through the Colony and can only be satisfactorily dealt with at the various sources of supply.

An agreement was made in October, 1915, under which the Commissioner for the suppression of opium for the province of Kwangtung undertook to purchase the remaining stock of certified opium held in Hongkong from the opium merchants of Hongkong. The disturbances in the Kwangtung province appear to have interfered with carrying out of this agreement and after the first two months of the year the export of opium to the Kwangtung province practically ceased.

The total amount of certified opium imported into the Kwangtung province during the year only amounted to 83 chests. 180 chests were exported in Shanghai. Persian opium continued to be forwarded to Kormosa. Uncertified opium was imported for the Government Monopoly and the Macao Opium Farmer. One lot of 170 chests of uncertified opium which was being shipped nominally for Mexico was returned to Calcutta owing to the suspicious nature of the shipment.

As mentioned in last year's report, legislation was introduced in December, 1915, to enable the department to deal with the importation and exportation of goods to and from the Colony with the object of controlling the movement of prohibited goods and of preventing trading with the Enemy. Under the Importation and Exportation Ordinance, with a few very minor exceptions, no goods can be exported from the Colony without an export permit. The same rule applies to imported goods with the exception of goods from river ports and coast ports

THE FRAWLEY COMPANY.

Big Theatrical Attraction for Hongkong.

A big theatrical attraction for Hongkong is promised in the coming visit of the Frawley Company, from New York, which is now on its fourth world tour. It opens at the Theatre Royal on the 25th instant, and booking commences at Messrs. McQuiries to-morrow.

In the present Company, Mr. T. Daniel Frawley, who is widely known as one of the most learned legitimate actors, has gathered together some of the best players of the United States and England. Mr. Frawley, besides being a high-class performer himself, has established a permanent reputation as a director and producer. During his career he has developed some of the biggest performers in the business, among the number being such stars as Blanch Bates, Wilton Lackaye, Tyrone Powers and others. The company carries a large repertoire of modern plays, among the number being "Fair and Warmer," "Twin Beds," "Rio Grande," "The Outcast," "Peggy O'More," and "Jerry."

The Frawley Company comes here from Manila where it is still playing to big houses. It had a most successful five weeks' season in Shanghai, where record business was done. At the close of the season there, the *N-C Daily News*, in an appreciation of the Company's work, said:—"It is a matter of mutual congratulation between the Company and the Shanghai theatre-going public that the Company has paid this visit to Shanghai, and it speaks volumes for the dramatic ability of the members of the various casts that they have been able to attract large audiences in the dog days—temperatures recently averaging well over 95 degrees F.—and to perform the majority of their plays for a run of three consecutive nights. This is surely a record for Shanghai and proves that Shanghai gives due appreciation to what is good. Houses during the past week may not have been large, but this was certainly due to the abnormal heat rather than to any lack of appreciation of the plays and the manner in which they were portrayed. In hot weather, many residents prefer to attend the theatre to laugh rather than to weep, and among serious pieces have been intermingled farcical comedies. The Company was equally 'at home' in anything ranging from this class of work to melodrama, but it was in straight comedy and drama that they excelled."

within 50 miles radius. Vessels of all kinds trading to these ports are allowed to land their cargo without permit, a manifest only of such cargo being furnished to the department. This exception is necessary to prevent undue hindrance to this short-distance traffic. In the case of certain classes of goods export is only allowed under bond that a satisfactory landing certificate will be returned from the declared destination. In more important cases exportation is only allowed after reference to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. In addition to controlling the class of goods exported, the permit system also enables the department to check the shippers and consignees of goods under the White and Black List system. The work involved in the issue of permits, and the checking of such permits against ships' manifests, has been very considerable.

A beginning has been made under the permit system to collect statistics of the trade of the port of Hongkong, but the multifarious demands made by this Ordinance and other war measures on the department, added to the great difficulty of finding room for increased staff, have made it impossible to keep full records for 1916.

The nett revenue collected by the department during the year was \$6,826,324.38 as against \$5,293,535.56 collected in the previous year (1915), showing an increase of \$1,532,788.82.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Alderman Hoad, of Folkestone, who has just completed his 101st year, may be numbered among notable "links with the past." For forging such, the period of longevity must coincide with great historical events. Mr. Hoad just misses this kind of association with Waterloo. If, however, he lives—as we hope he may—to see peace, his days will have embraced the rise and fall of modern Prussia. The interesting possibilities of this sort of thing were illustrated by the claim of a clergyman to have buried an old woman in the same grave as her sister, who had died 150 years earlier. They were, of course, half-sisters. Their father, at 20, married his first wife in 1740, and the first daughter, born 1741, died in infancy. He was seventy when he married a second wife, and she, in 1790, bore him a daughter who lived to be 102. Thus in the same grave were laid two sisters, in 1741 and 1892.

Mathematical problems do not often trouble the tribunals, but a provincial board had one to solve a day or two ago. The old farmer was told that out of his three sons one must be released, the tribunal suggesting that the one who was of the least value on the farm should be taken. The question had never appealed to the farmer in this light, and to the best of his knowledge all were equally hard workers.

Some little questioning, however, elicited the fact that while ploughing a field last autumn he had noticed that John and Charles did an acre in six hours, Charles and William in eight hours, and William and John an acre in ten hours. Obviously William was the lazy boy of the family, but to what extent few of the members could discover. On the face of it, the puzzle seems easy, but it would puzzle many readers to ascertain the comparative speeds at which the three men worked.

Breezy declaration of the Calcutta paper *Capital* on June 22:—"The best news of the week is the belated determination of the Allies to stand no more damned nonsense in Greece."

The plate rollers of a Tees-side mill chalked on a newly rolled steel plate for a Government tank steamer: "Up with the gun and down with the Hun and God Save the King." Not a bad motto for a good shooting volunteer corps.

Wasps, which people at home are being instructed to kill are not generally regarded as companionable insects, but that, perhaps, is only because we cannot all be Lord Abergavenny. The famous banker-entomologist once captured a wasp in the Pyrenees and succeeded in making it a pet. "I had no difficulty," he wrote, "in inducing her to feed on my hand, but at first she was shy and nervous. She kept her sting in constant readiness, and once or twice in the train, when the railway officials came for tickets and I had to hurry her back into her bottle, she stung me slightly—I think, however, entirely from fright. Gradually she became quite used to me, and when I took her on my hand apparently expected to be fed. She even allowed me to stroke her without any appearance of fear, and for months I never saw her sting." After nine months this queer pet succeeded to the rigours of an English February, and now occupies a place in the British Museum.

Dr. Sun Yat-Sen.

Chinese news reports state, says a Shanghai paper, that it is proposed to make Dr. Sun (Sun Wen) the President of a new Republic of China with a Government in Canton. Well, that may be done. A dozen or less of politicians can get together in a room, elect Dr. Sun President and themselves to be a Government and telegraph the news over the world.

A BREEZE IN COURT.

ENEMY LIQUIDATOR'S CLAIM.

Battle of Words Between Local Solicitors.

There was quite a passage of arms between two local solicitors in the Summary Court this morning, before Mr. Justice Gompertz. The case was an extremely interesting one. Mr. E. A. M. Williams, accountant, of the Chartered Bank Buildings, suing Messrs. Diss Brothers and Mr. Arthur C. Diss, tailor, of Wyndham Street. Plaintiff claimed as liquidator of Dr. Muller, Just and Hoch against the first defendants and alternatively against the second defendant as drawers or drawers of a cheque for \$291, dated September 30, 1914, payable to the said doctors, which cheque on presentation was returned by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, accompanied by the memorandum "refer to drawer". The plaintiff also claimed interest on the amount of the cheque at the rate of eight per cent. from October 29, 1914, this being \$6272, making the total claim \$5472.

Mr. Mattingley appeared for the plaintiff and the defendant was represented by Mr. R. C. Faithfull.

Mr. Faithfull raised a preliminary objection, saying that he wrote to Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Hurston, a few days ago, saying—

Mr. Mattingley:—It was not a few days ago. It was only on Tuesday.

Mr. Faithfull:—My friend is very critical. As a matter of fact, I told him last Friday that I should require his friend to be produced, as I wished to put to him certain facts. I said that I was entitled to cross-examine him.

Mr. Mattingley said "My client is a very busy man." I said "So am I, and I suppose you are. If you client launches an action he must be prepared to come into Court." I sent my friend notice of a special defence, saying that I could require him to produce his client. It was only yesterday, at the last moment, that he told me he was not going to produce his client. I submit that I am entitled to cross-examine the plaintiff. He is at present only a plaintiff on paper, and my friend cannot go into the box and swear that Mr. Williams is alive. This is an important action, involving nearly \$400. He cannot swear that Mr. Williams is alive if he does not produce him.

His Lordship:—He was alive yesterday, and I do not know what reason you have to suppose that he is not alive now.

Mr. Faithfull:—I sincerely hope that he is, but I am entitled to cross-examine him.

His Lordship:—There may be no reason for him to be brought in. The plaintiff's case may fail without your needing to cross-examine him. I think that if you wanted to call him later on you could ask for an adjournment, but I do not think that you can put it forward as a preliminary objection.

Mr. Mattingley then opened his case, saying that whilst he did not wish to waste time on irrelevant matters, he wished to refer to what his friend had called a preliminary objection. He had told Mr. Faithfull from the inception of the proceedings that the point involved was mainly a legal one and gave him notice to admit the facts so that the case could be shortened by confining themselves to the legal point. "Last Friday he told me that he would require the plaintiff, but I told him I should not produce him. At the same time my friend informed me that he had written me saying that he would require him to be produced. He had done nothing of the sort."

Mr. Faithfull:—I did not say I had written. I said that I was going to write. I hope that I am not bereft of my senses yet.

Mr. Mattingley:—I did not receive his letter until Tuesday night, and I telephoned to my client to ascertain whether he could be here this morning. Mr. Williams said that he made arrangements to go to Canton on

Wednesday and that it would be the greatest inconvenience to attend. I thereupon telephoned early the following morning to Mr. Faithfull four times. I succeeded in getting into communication with him the fourth time. That was at about 10.30, and I told him that I could not produce my client. I submit that I am entitled to prove my case as I am pleased. I regret to trouble your Lordship with these details, but I object to be stigmatised for sharp practice by my friend.

Mr. Faithfull:—I object to a flat contradiction on the telephone. I say that my friend gave me a flat contradiction, and that is not the way to speak to a brother advocate, especially one who is so much his senior.

Mr. Mattingley:—My friend has been extremely offensive all through the case. I think the defence is a shabby one and unworthy for any man to put forward. I have also been classed as suing on behalf of German clients.

His Lordship:—You are suing on behalf of the liquidator, and by that indirectly on behalf of the King.

Mr. Mattingley went on to state the facts of the case, saying that the cheque was given in August 1914 by Messrs. Diss Brothers to the German doctors. It was a post-dated cheque. On being presented, it was returned dishonoured by the bank. The plaintiff knew nothing about the circumstances and only came on the scene afterwards as liquidator. The point in dispute was solely a legal one. The special defence was that there was no consideration for the cheque, but all he had to do was to prove the signature and the endorsement and his case was complete. The onus about consideration was on his friend to prove.

His Lordship:—I do not think it is on you to prove that. That is for the defence.

Mr. Mattingley added that plaintiff, in a case of a negotiable instrument, need not prove consideration. The defendant's solicitor had admitted that the plaintiff was the liquidator, that he had obtained permission to institute that cause, that the cheque referred to was presented and dishonoured by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, that the signature "Diss Brothers" was written by Arthur C. Diss, the second defendant, and that the endorsement on the cheque was written by one of the doctors before the cheque was presented. Certain correspondence had passed. When the plaintiff wrote to the defendants saying that the cheque had been dishonoured, the reply was a very curt one. It stated:—"We are not in a favourable position to meet the amount owing to bad business and difficulty in getting in accounts. We will advise you when to present the cheque to the bank." That said nothing about a refusal to pay the cheque ultimately.

There was no reply to another letter, and eventually proceedings were commenced. With the facts admitted, that was his case.

Mr. Faithfull said that he wanted to deny that he had been in any way offensive to his friend.

His Lordship:—I am sure you did not mean to be.

Mr. Faithfull:—After the long career I have had in the law I am not going about being offensive.

Proceeding, Mr. Faithfull said that he thought he was entitled to an adjournment. He desired to ask Mr. Williams several questions on the facts.

Mr. Mattingley:—I asked my friend to let me know what he wanted to ask Mr. Williams about and I would let him know.

Mr. Faithfull:—I said it was a most unusual thing to ask me. I am entitled to cross-examine on certain facts. One question I want to ask him is "Is not this a liability of one of the partners of Diss Brothers, and not a firm liability?"

His Lordship:—Surely you can prove that yourself. You know more about that than Mr. Williams does.

Mr. Faithfull:—I think I ought to ask him that. Another thing I wanted to ask him is "Why, having written a letter in December asking for payment, he allowed two and a half years to go by before bringing this action? During this time the firm of Messrs. Diss Brothers became extinct. Two

brothers were in partnership, but the one who had the treatment has gone away. If Mr. Williams had pursued his claim he could have had his money long ago. He could have got judgment and execution. But he just allowed this matter to lie dormant for two and a half years and the firm no longer exists."

His Lordship:—Was the cheque signed by the brother in Court?

Mr. Faithfull:—Yes. At one time they were partners, and the brother who has gone away requested the other brother to make out this cheque for him.

Mr. Faithfull went on to say that he thought he was entitled to cross-examine Mr. Williams, and he would like an adjournment.

His Lordship intimated that he would like to see both solicitors in Chambers.

A conference in Chambers then ensued, and on the Court resuming his Lordship said that he understood that an amicable settlement had been arrived at.

Mr. Faithfull said that with the consent of his friend he would like to add that the reason why his client stopped the cheque was not owing to shortness of funds, as he could have easily met the cheque on maturity. But he felt that by the time the cheque would have got to the bank in the ordinary way the war would have been in progress for seven weeks. The English were at grips with the Germans, and he was looking at it in the light that he had some due from other Germans and that it was manifestly unfair that he should pay this claim when there was every possibility that he would not be able to recover those other amounts due to him.

Mr. Mattingley said that he quite accepted his friend's explanation and that he understood the feelings that guided his client.

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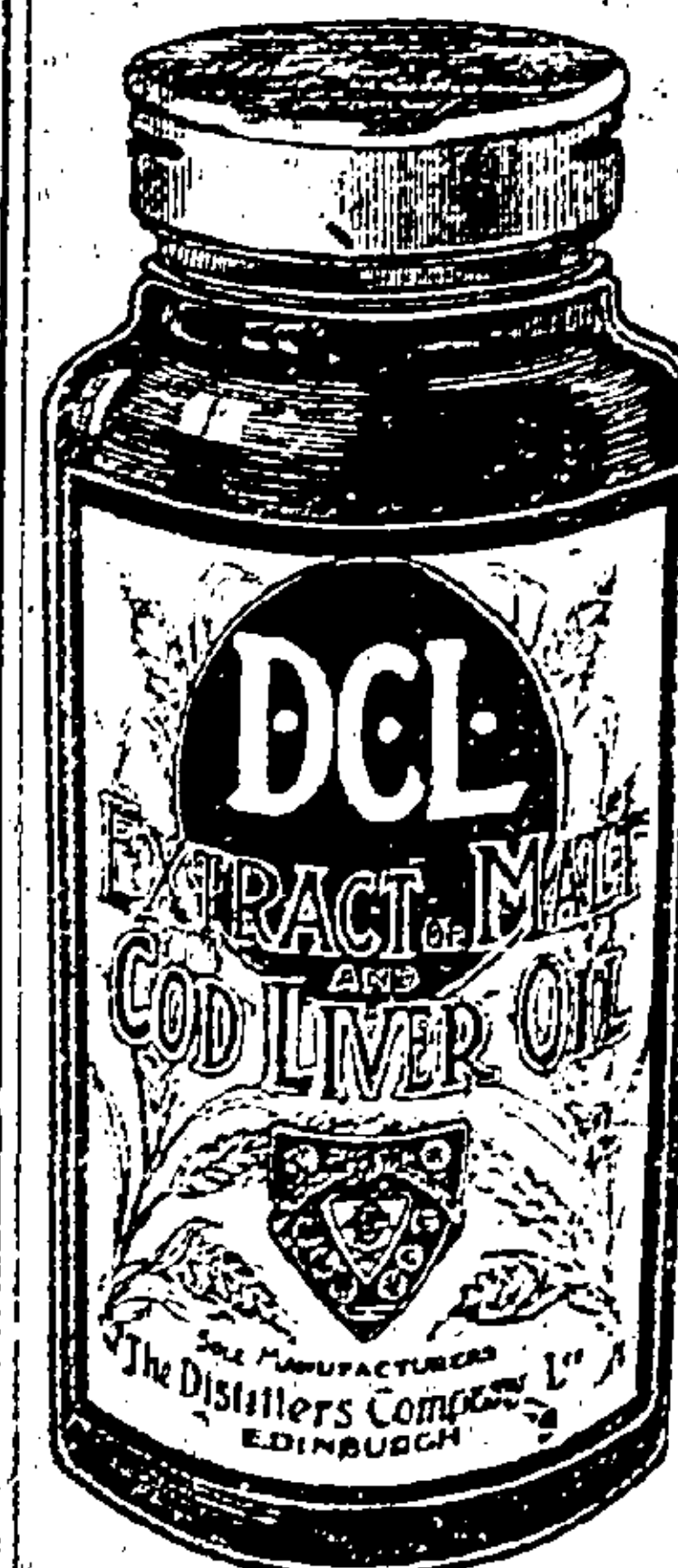
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SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500	WED., 12th Sept., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Kitano Maru Capt. Cope T. 16,000	SUN., 2nd Sept., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Hirano Maru Capt. Fraser T. 16,000	SATUR., 15th Sept., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Fushimi Maru Capt. Irizawa T. 21,000	SATUR., 15th Sept., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500	SATUR., 15th Aug., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Taisho Maru Capt. Ogawa T. 8,000	MONDAY, 12th Aug.
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HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALING CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIKA and IQUIQUE.THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.
Steamers. Tons.
ANYO MARU 13,500
KIMO MARU 13,500
SEIYO MARU 13,500Tickets are interchangeable with the Great Eastern Steamship Co., Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by rail between ports. For full particulars apply to the undersigned.For information as to Passage Rates, Freight Rates, etc. apply to
T. DAIGO, Agent.
KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without Notice.
S.S. Tjikembang 21st August.ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:—
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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

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WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.
SEPTEMBER 5, & NOVEMBER 16, 1917.AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel: 1934.THE ROYAL MAIL
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COMPANY.Owners of The "SHIRE"
Line of Steamers.FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED
KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

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Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	17th Aug. at d'light.
TSINGTAO, WEIHAIWEI	Huichow	17th Aug. at noon.
CHEFOO & TIENSIN	Anhui	19th Aug. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	21st Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	23rd Aug. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent

Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in

Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and

Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between

Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking cargo on through Bills of

Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are

Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment

at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong August 16, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected at	Will leave on	For
Tijaroem		22nd Aug.	31st Aug.	Amoy, S'hai & Kobe
Tijilwong		31st Aug.	25th Sept.	Amoy & S'hai
Tijmanock		22nd Sept.	30th Sept.	Kobe
Tibodas		22nd Sept.	30th Sept.	Kobe

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
York Building. 115

Telephone No. 1574.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first-class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain. Leaving.

Haitan ... A. E. Hodgkins ... FRI., 17th Aug., at noon.

Haichong ... J. W. Evans ... FRI., 24th Aug., at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near

Blair Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM

NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For Steamship On

MANILA ... Loongsang Sat., 18th Aug. at 3 p.m.

HAIPHONG ... Loongsang Sun., 19th Aug. at 7 a.m.

TIENSIN ... Chipshing Tues., 21st Aug. at d'light.

SHANGHAI ... Wingsang Wed., 22nd Aug. at d'light.

MANILA ... Yuensang Sat., 25th Aug. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war.

Particulars of application.

MANILA LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Swatow when indicated.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labad Dava.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

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parts of the Commercial World.BANKERS.
FORWARDERS.
TOURIST AGENTS.AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—
the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, TEL. NO. 2000.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Value of Ships Increasing.
The "Shipbuilder" records the following striking examples of the rapid rise in the value of old and new ships:—A new steamer, completed in Japan recently, has been sold for £52,500, which works out at £50 per ton, the deadweight being 5,050 tons. The Norfolk, built at Sunderland in 1917 at a cost of £37,500, was sold in 1915 for £295,000, and recently changed hands for £275,000. In this case the deadweight was 6,200 tons so that the cost per ton was £44 7s. The third example is furnished by the Bujo Maru, a steamer of 7,100 tons deadweight, built on the Tyne in 1908 at a cost of £85,000. This vessel has now been sold for £260,000, equal to £36 12s per ton.

New Chinese Insurance Company.

Mail advices from Sourabaya state that a number of influential firms and private persons, mostly Chinese from Semarang and here, have recently established a strong Insurance Company, entitled "Indische Lloyd Verzekering Maatschappij" (Indian Lloyd Insurance Association), with a capital of 1,000,000 fl., divided into 400 shares of 2,500 fl. each. The first directors are Mr. A. A. G. J. van Doornward, chairman, and Messrs. C. Hoismaan, M. F. de Jager, Tjoen Hwayh, and The Oei Tjong Swan. The object of the company is to underwrite all kinds of insurances, including marine and fire, accident, personal accident risks, loss of income caused by fire and in short every kind of insurance. The registered office of the association is at Samarang, while branches are being established at all centres of commerce and shipping ports in the Dutch East Indies. The association hopes to enlist a large clientele. It is yet unknown whether the new company will associate itself with the existing Netherlands Indian Underwriters Association.

Shipbuilding Projects in South Wales.

It is under a good, says the "Journal of Commerce," that the landowner of the site which has been chosen as the venue of a shipbuilding industry at Cardiff will extend every facility for the establishment of new works, and the opinion is held that the terms will be of a very satisfactory character. There are, however, some difficulties in connection with the site which it is hoped will not prove insuperable. Meanwhile it is understood that the promoters of the enterprise who are a large firm of North-East Coast shipbuilders, have this week surveyed all the desirable points of the South Wales coast, and were favourably impressed with the facilities which were offered at Newport, which port is very anxious in common with others to attract new industries. Llanelly is also anxious to press forward its claims and to resuscitate its shipbuilding industry. Mr. John Rees, the harbour superintendent, states that a most suitable site lies alongside the Camarthershire Dock. The port of Llanelly is growing in importance, and favourably situated for coping with an increased export and import trade in the near future.

P. and O. Agency Changes in Australia.

Australian mail advices state that Messrs. MacDonald, Hamilton and Co. have accepted the agency for the P. and O. Company at Sydney, Melbourne, Perth and Fremantle. As a result Mr. Lewis Plummer, agent for the P. and O. Co. in Melbourne, and Mr. A. Gordon Wesche, superintendent in Australia for the same company, with his head office in Sydney, had been admitted as partners in the MacDonald, Hamilton, Company. They would continue to carry on the business of the company, Mr. Plummer at Melbourne and Mr. Wesche at Sydney. The MacDonald, Hamilton Company would take over the whole staffs of the P. and O. Company at Melbourne, Fremantle, and Perth, and accommodate them in their own premises; while in Sydney where they had no office of their own, they would take over the premises occupied by the P. and O. Co. in Pitt Street. The newly acquired agency had been registered in all the States (with the exception of Tasmania). The agencies for the A.U.S.N. Co. and the British India Company (in Sydney) would still remain in the hands of Burns, Philp and Co., Ltd., while Elder, Smith and Co. would continue to represent the P. and O. Company at Adelaide.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE
WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PUR-
CHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
FORWARDING DEPT.
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KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN
DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.
Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited
number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences
and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to:-

Yok Building, Tel. 1574.

Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Agents.PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

44. "COLOMBIA" Oct. 10, at noon.
45. "ECUADOR" Nov. 7, at noon.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including over
head electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS &
Large Comfortable State-rooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special
care is given to the comfort and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.
Ticket are interchangeable with the Tokyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian
Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
Apply to:-Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO
& WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON, | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

THURSDAY, 16th AUGUST, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Falshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

FRIDAY, 17th AUGUST, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Hongshan. | 8.00 a.m. Honam.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.00 p.m. Falshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.
Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok
Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.
The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN"

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 19th AUGUST, 1917.

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at
8 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30
a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
The attention of the Public is drawn to special facilities afforded by the Police
Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station
facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at
this Head Police Station for permits.
Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI"

Leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday at 9 p.m. and Canton to Macao every Tuesday, Thursday
and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above Steamer leaves Canton for Wuchow every
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m. and the other
leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round
trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice
versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.
These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted
throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.
Routing Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor), Opposite the Blake Pier.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To.	To be Dis- patched.
NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.			
San Francisco via Japan	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	21. Aug.
Victoria, B.C. & Japan	Sado M.	N. Y. K.	23. Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	25. Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	China	P. M. S. S.	5. Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Shinryo M.	T. K. K.	7. Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Ecuador	P. M. S. S.	12. Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Vondel	J.C.J. L.	12. Sept.
Victoria B.C. & Japan	Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	12. Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Persia M.	T. K. K.	22. Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Koningin der N.	J.C.J. L.	26. Sept.

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Tsingtao, W'wei, Chefoo & T'sin	Huichow	B. & S.	17. Aug.
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	17. Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	17. Aug.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	18. Aug.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	18. Aug.
Haiphong	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	19. Aug.
Shanghai	Anhui	B. & S.	19. Aug.
Kobe	Taisho M.	N. Y. K.	20. Aug.
Tientsin	Chipsing	J. M. Co.	21. Aug.
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	31. Aug.
Kobe	Asahi M.	N. Y. K.	32. Aug.
Shanghai	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	32. Aug.
Shanghai	Shantung	B. & S.	32. Aug.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	35. Aug.
Amoy, Shanghai and Kobe	Tjitaroom	J.C.J. L.	31. Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	2. Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Hirano M.	N. Y. K.	15. Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Fushimi M.	N. Y. K.	15. Sept.
Amoy and Shanghai	Tjimanook	J.C.J. L.	28. Sept.
Kobe	Tjibodas	J.C.J. L.	30. Sept.

HOTEL LISTS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Aitken S.	Harper G.	Limbird A.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.
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Baxter Mr & Mrs H.	Hunter Alex A.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.
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Bellion Mrs E. R.	Key Dr F. T.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.
Branch Capt & Mrs	Ludwig G.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.
Billing S. T.	Lo Field S.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.
Barnes J. H.	L. value G. Guido	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.
Baker Capt J.	L. value G. Guido	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.
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Bullock J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.
Bennett F.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.
Erasmus W. H.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.
Graydon F. M.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.
Costello G. E.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.
Capplemann D. E.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.
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Calderon L. A.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.
Cameron J. E.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.
Clegg T. T. Van	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.
Donnelly D. E.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.
Davenport Mr & Mrs	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.
Davis Mrs E. E.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.
Dowling W. F.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.
Davis Mr & Mrs F. E.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.
Davison Lt & Mrs	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.
C. W.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.
Evan Watts W. T.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.
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Gilmour Capt A. F.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.
Gauze Taylor F.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.
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Hope L.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.	Leina Mr & Mrs J.

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Dubois Mr & Mrs	MacIntyre Mr & Mrs	Neil
Evans F. W.	MacIntyre Mr & Mrs	Neil
Ellis S. H.	MacIntyre Mr & Mrs	Neil
Fuller Demian	MacIntyre Mr & Mrs	Neil
Gilman C. E.	MacIntyre Mr & Mrs	Neil
Gandioti Mr & Mrs	MacIntyre Mr & Mrs	Neil
Hale Mr & Mrs B. A.	MacIntyre Mr & Mrs	Neil
Hitch Mr & Mrs	MacIntyre Mr & Mrs	Neil
Hemmings Mrs	MacIntyre Mr & Mrs	Neil
Kadoorie Sir Ellis	MacIntyre Mr & Mrs	Neil
Leubet Mr & Mrs	MacIntyre Mr & Mrs	Neil
Littay A.	MacIntyre Mr & Mrs	Neil

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Bannerman G.	Macdonald A. D.	Macdonald A. D.
Budge W. J.	Macdonald A. D.	Macdonald A. D.
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Chong Mr & Mrs T. S.	Macdonald A. D.	Macdonald A. D.
Costello G. E.	Macdonald A. D.	Macdonald A. D.
Carson C. W.	Macdonald A. D.	Macdonald A. D.
Clark D.	Macdonald A. D.	Macdonald A. D.
Fetterley E. M.	Macdonald A. D.	Macdonald A. D.
Fulayson Mr & Mrs	Macdonald A. D.	Macdonald A. D.
Fisher F. H.	Macdonald A. D.	Macdonald A. D.
Hammes Mr & Mrs	Macdonald A. D.	Macdonald A. D.
Hausen L.	Macdonald A. D.	Macdonald A. D.
Hartley A. G.	Macdonald A. D.	Macdonald A. D.
Hawker A. S.	Macdonald A. D.	Macdonald A. D.
Jackson Mr & Mrs	Macdonald A. D.	Macdonald A. D.
Wm	Macdonald A. D.	Macdonald A. D.
James B.	Macdonald A. D.	Macdonald A. D.
Joseph J.	Macdonald A. D.	Macdonald A. D.
Janssen	Macdonald A. D.	Macdonald A. D.
Larsen D.	Macdonald A. D.	Macdonald A. D.
Lidell Mrs	Macdonald A. D.	Macdonald A. D.
Morley W.	Macdonald A. D.	Macdonald A. D.
McAlister Mr & Mrs	Macdonald A. D.	Macdonald A. D.
Yule A. O.	Macdonald A. D.	Macdonald A. D.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SHANGHAI, KOBE,
and MOJI.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR."

having arrived Consignees of
Cargo by her are notified
that all Goods are being
landed at their risk into
the hazardous and/or extra haz-
ardous Godowns of the Hong-
kong & Kowloon Wharf & Go-
down Co., Ltd., whence and/or
from the Wharves delivery may
be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted
after the Goods have left the Go-
downs, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 22nd in-
stant, will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been
effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Agents,
Hongkong, 15th August, 1917.

NOTICE.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
BUILDERS OF SHIPS, ENGINES,
BOILERS

Of all Types and Sizes, Repairers, Salvors,
Forgemasters, Brass and Iron Founders,
Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

GRAVING DOCK.

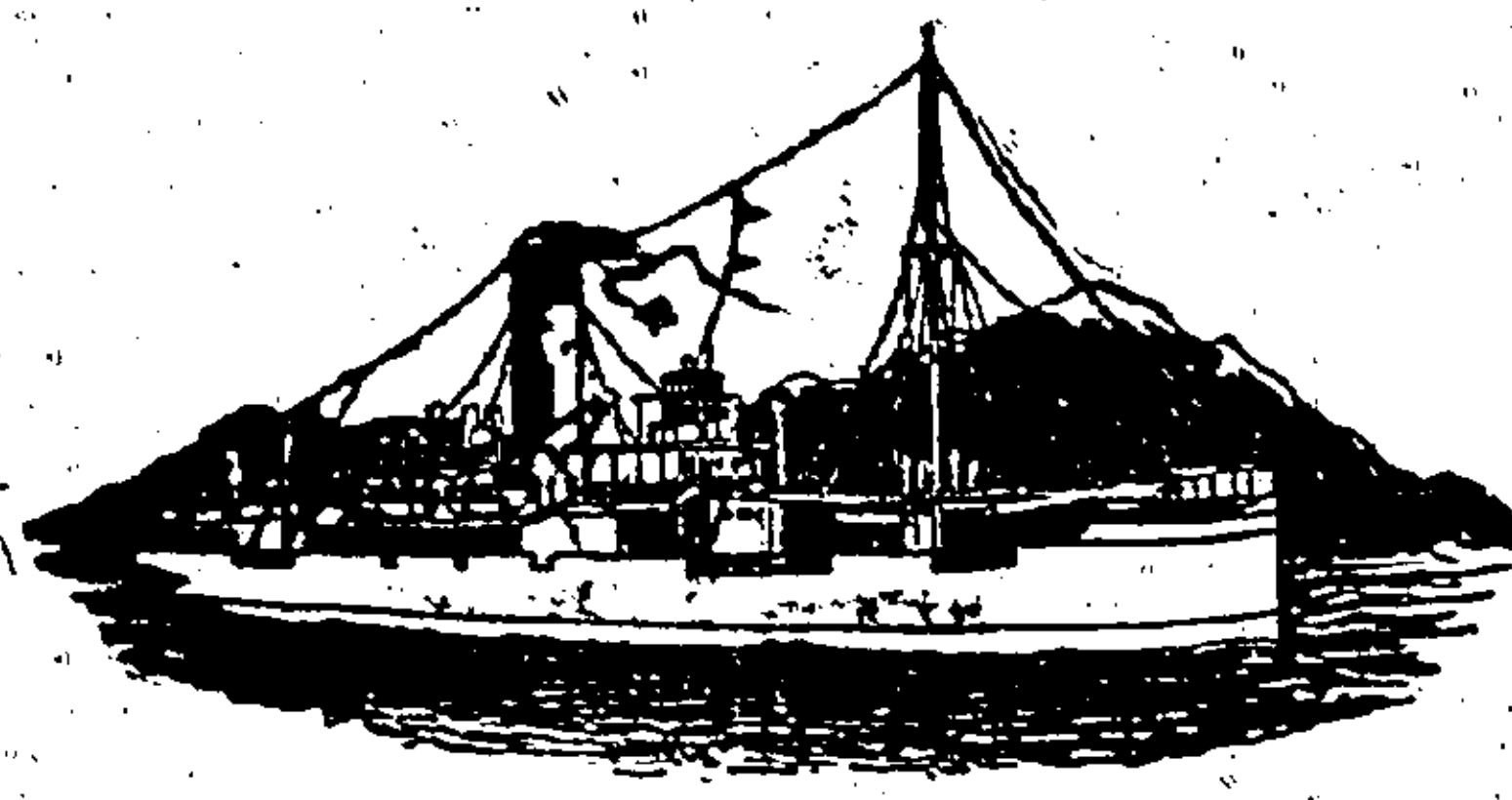
787' X 88' X 34'-6"

PATENT SLIPWAYS.

Take Vessels up to 3,000 Tons Displacement.

ELECTRIC CRANES

Ranging up to 100 Tons.



S.S. "RAJANG" launched April, 1916.

OXY-ACETYLENE

and Electric Welding Systems.

AGENTS FOR:-

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.
Marine & Road Motors, Light Draft Carriers,
Gunboats, Speedy Launches, Harbour Craft,
Houseboats and Pleasure Craft of every descrip-
tion. Motor Pumping Sets, Motor Vehicles, &c.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND
ENGINEERING COMPANY,
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN, AGENTS.

Tel. Address "TAIKOODOCK" Tel. No. 212.

CONSIGNEES

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"HANNA NIELSEN"

Capt. L. J. DANIELSEN, hav-
ing arrived from the above Port,
Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their goods are
being landed at their risk into
the Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Limited, Kowloon, and
stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.

All broken, chafed, and damag-
ed goods are to be left in the
godowns, where they will be ex-
amined on WEDNESDAY, 15th
inst. at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented
within FIFTEEN DAYS of the
steamer's arrival here, after
which date they cannot be recog-
nized.

No claims will be admitted
after the goods have left the
Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 16th
instant, will be subject to rent.
Consignees of cargo are hereby
notified that they must produce
an Import Permit signed by the
Superintendent of Imports, and
Exports, Hongkong, before Bills
of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been
effected.
Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.
Hongkong 9th August 1917.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in
Reservoirs on August 1, 1917.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER
WORKS LEVEL.

	1916.	1917.
Typhoon	off. cin. Below	Level with
Typhoon	off. cin. Below	Level with
Typhoon	off. cin. Below	Level with
Typhoon	off. cin. Below	Level with
Typhoon	off. cin. Below	Level with
Typhoon	off. cin. Below	Level with
Typhoon	off. cin. Below	Level with
Typhoon	off. cin. Below	Level with
Typhoon	off. cin. Below	Level with
Typhoon	off. cin. Below	Level with

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND
DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1916.	1917.
Typhoon	380.50	380.50
Typhoon	380.50	380.50
Typhoon	380.50	380.50

"THE BEER WITHOUT A PEER."

"CASCADE"

from

CANADA.

BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

TRY IT.

ASK FOR IT.

— Stocked Everywhere —

HASTINGS, HODGE & CO.

IMPORTERS.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MILITARY SERVICE BILL.

Provisions of the New Measure Explained.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber this afternoon, when those present were:—

H. E. the Governor—(Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G.)
H. E. the General Officer Commanding the Troops, (Major-General F. Ventria.)

The Hon. Mr. Claud Savern Colonial Secretary.
The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Attorney General.

The Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Director of Public Works.
The Hon. Mr. E. B. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

The Hon. the Captain Superintendent of Police and Acting Colonial Treasurer (Mr. C. McE. Messer.)

The Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

The Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
The Hon. Mr. K. Shewan.
The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak.
The Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, (Clerk of Councils.)

Financial.

The following financial minutes recommended by H. E. the Governor, were referred to the Finance Committee and subsequently approved:—

A sum of \$5,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, New Territories, Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, (1) Compensation and Reimbursements.

A sum of \$4,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, New Territories, Miscellaneous Works, (50) Miscellaneous Works.

A sum of \$2,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, New Territories, Communications, (45) Roads:—(f) General Works.

A sum of \$3,800 in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Services, West River Flood Relief Fund.

A sum of \$3,500 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Kowloon, Communications (34) Roads: (b) General Works.

Foreshore Nuisance.

This Hon. Mr. Pollock asked:—With reference to the answer given to my first question at the last meeting of the Council.

(i) Is it the fact that 337 water-closets now discharge over the Praya East foreshore, and

(ii) Cannot some steps be taken to remedy the nuisance arising from such discharge, as temporary measures, pending the commencement of the work on the proposed reclamation?

The Hon. Colonial Secretary replied as follows:—

(i) About 289 water closets now discharge over the Praya East foreshore.

(ii) The sewer outfalls could be extended to below low-water. The cost of making such extensions is roughly estimated at

\$20,000, assuming that iron pipes can be obtained at a reasonable price at the present time.

In view of the existing foul condition of the foreshore, it is extremely doubtful whether any appreciable improvement would be effected by carrying out the extensions referred to.

(iii) It is impossible to state at present when the Praya East Reclamation Scheme is likely to be commenced.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock said that he would like to ask where the figure of 337, which was given at a recent meeting of the Sanitary Board, was obtained from.

The Hon. Mr. W. Chatham replied that the figure was supplied by the Sanitary Board which had included all the conveniences eastward of Garden Road, whereas a good many east of that road did not discharge into the Praya East.

Purchase of "Lysholt."

The Hon. Mr. Pollock asked:—With reference to the vote taken at the last meeting of the Council for the purchase of "Lysholt" for Government Quarters.

(i) Is it not the usual practice to get an Officer in the Government Civil Service to bid on behalf of the Government in cases where the Government desires to acquire property?

(ii) Was there any special reason for secrecy on the part of the Government in the present instance?

(iii) Did not such secrecy result in the Government having to pay a bigger price for the property than it would otherwise have done?

The Hon. Colonial Secretary replied as follows:—There is no recent precedent for the purchase by the Government of real property at auction. It has been generally the experience of the Government that, when the fact becomes known that it is in the market as a purchaser, prices are put up against it. There was no special reason for secrecy in the case of the purchase of "Lysholt"; but the fact that the Government employed an agent to bid for it did not, to the best of its knowledge and belief, result in a bigger price than necessary being paid for the property.

Third Anniversary of the War.
There was laid on the table the following letter from H. E. the Governor to the Secretary of State:—

Government House, Hongkong, 15th August, 1917.
Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your cable telegram of the 4th instant conveying Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's message from His Majesty's Armies in France on the third anniversary of the war.

This message was read by the Bishop of Victoria at the Special Service of Intercession held at St. John's Cathedral Church on the 5th instant and has been published in the local Press. The confidence in ultimate victory which it breathes is shared to the full by all classes of the Community of this far distant outpost of the Empire, who are filled with admiration of the splendid achievements won by the heroic armies serving under the command of Sir Douglas Haig.

I enclose copies of the Litany in which the congregation at the

Cathedral Church joined during the Service of Intercession, on the conclusion of which a special collection was made in aid of the Prisoners of War fund.

I also enclose a Press account of a Special Service and collection held at the Sikh Temple on the 4th instant, which was largely attended by soldiers, police and private watchmen and others of the Sikh religion in the humblest walks in life in the Colony. A further collection was made on Sunday August 12th which brought the total amount subscribed to the sum of \$512.

Special Services were also held on Sunday the 5th August at the Roman Catholic Cathedral and at the Union Church both of which were largely attended.

I have, &c.,
F. H. MAY,
Governor, &c.

The Right Honourable
Walter Long, M.P.,
&c., &c., &c.

Military Service Bill.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill intimated An Ordinance to make provision with respect to military service and to provide for the establishment, maintenance and control of a local defence corps.

He said that the object of the Bill, of course, was to make all British subjects ordinarily resident in the Colony between ages of 18 and 55 liable to military service. There were certain exceptions, and these were set out in Clause 2 of the Bill. They included members of His Majesty's naval or military services and civilians in the employ of those services. The reason for exemption in these cases was obvious. The next clause (the exemption of men in holy orders) was taken from the Imperial Military Service Act and the wording was exactly the same. The procedure which was contemplated by the Bill was that where a man was to be called up for military service an order would be served upon him, and on the service of that order a man immediately became liable under the Ordinance and a member of the Hongkong Defence Corps. Provision is also made for acceptance in the Corps of persons who would, otherwise be exempt by reason of age or by occupation and those persons would, of course, come in as volunteers and would take the oath of allegiance and sign the form of acknowledgment provided by the Bill.

Once they had taken the oath and signed the form they became members of the Defence Corps and became liable to the Army Act in the same way as a man called up compulsorily. In order to save the trouble of serving a great many notices, an amendment would be proposed saying that every person who was liable to service at the commencement of the Ordinance in the Volunteer Corps or Volunteer Reserve would become a member of the Defence Corps. In other words, the Reserves and Volunteers would be the Ordinance be incorporated bodily into the Defence Corps and they will be incorporated with the same ranks they now hold in the Reserves or Volunteers. That would save a lot of time and trouble. Every person who

became a member of the Defence Corps, no matter whether he was called up or had joined voluntarily, would become subject to the Army Act in so far as it was not varied by regulations made by the Governor-in-Council. Under the power of making certain regulations by the Governor-in-Council by Section 8 of the Bill, it was proposed to make certain provisions for the discipline, establishment and training of the new Corps. These arrangements did not differ very much from the existing arrangements in force in the Volunteers and Reserves. Members would find on the table copies of the draft regulations which it was proposed to make under the Ordinance when passed. They would see under the first schedule, which dealt with the question of training, that every member would be required to attend for eight days at a camp of exercises. It was intended to have a mobilisation of the artillery and engineers in camp for one month and a camp of exercise for the infantry battalion during the winter. Every member of the Corps will have to attend for eight full days, not necessarily consecutive, at these camp exercises. Power would be given to the General Officer Commanding to grant special exemption in exceptional cases. Another amendment which was to be made was that men over fifty years of age would undergo a modified course of training, to be prescribed by the General Officer Commanding the Corps. As he had said, the Bill provided for the military service of men from 18 to 55 years of age, and members of the Corps reaching the age of 55 would be entitled to their discharge but could remain in the Corps if they so wished. They would have to take the oath of allegiance and sign the acknowledgment and would be in the same position as other members. Members of the Police Reserve were not affected by the measure, but they would be under potential liabilities to serve. It would be seen that those members of the community at present in the Volunteers or Reserves would experience practically no change from their present position. The Bill would effect two changes. It would enable the authorities to apply compulsion in those rare cases where individuals had failed to appreciate and assume their military obligations to the State and Colony. Most of the men were already in either of the other forces and the Secretary of State for the Colonies had recently said that Hongkong had not required compulsion, but the Bill would enable the Government to apply compulsion in those isolated cases where compulsion seemed necessary and desirable. In the second place, it would greatly facilitate the fusion and re-organisation of the Volunteers and Reserves which had been considered for some time past to be necessary. The Hon. Mr. Pollock asked for the consideration of the measure to be postponed for a week, saying that members had had very little time to consider the regulations now before them. He also submitted that the regulations should be made by the Legis-

lative Council, and not by the Governor-in-Council. It was a matter which affected every able-bodied man in the Colony. There should be a chance of criticism by unofficial members. As regards the re-organisation of the Volunteers and Reserves, he maintained that that was very desirable. They found men of varying physical capacities in the same company or platoon; men capable of taking severe exercises on a route march, whilst others were puffing and panting in the rear. No doubt re-organisation was required. He also suggested that those men in the volunteer services who were qualifying for long service medals should be allowed to count service in the Defence Corps towards such recognitions. He pleaded for an adjournment.

His Excellency the Governor, replying to Mr. Pollock, agreed that members had not had time to consider the regulations properly, and he had no objection to adjourning the matter until this day week. As regards the making of regulations by the Legislative Council, that would introduce an entirely new principle. It was true that the hon. member made some suggestion in that behalf, and that he (the Governor) said that they would consider the matter, but he regretted to say that the Attorney General had had such a rash of work (he had about fifteen Bills on the stocks) that they had not had time to consider it. Speaking generally, and taking this case in particular, it would make the business of the Colony somewhat arduous. To deal with regulations of a forcible kind and to have to come for every amendment to the Legislative Council would be, he thought, really in the end a waste of time. He was perfectly ready to consider and discuss the regulations, but he could not accept the suggestion that they should be dealt with by the Legislative Council. The Governor-in-Council would make alterations from time to time, and of course these would be subject to criticism by the Legislative Council. One of the points which the hon. member had not mentioned was brought before him (the Governor) by two members of the Chamber of Commerce, and that was the question of the duration of this legislation. It had been suggested that it should only be for the period of the war, but he was not prepared to accept an amendment to that effect. He thought after the experience of this war that we should hardly commit such a retrograde step as to go back in any part of the Empire to a condition where universal service was not recognised as absolutely essential. But the Government was quite prepared to give an undertaking that six months after the signing of peace they would consider in the Legislative Council this Bill, especially in regard to the training and military age of those who were brought within its purview. No doubt by that time they would have learned of the proposals both of England and the Colonies, and they could be guided by the light of those recommendations. But in the meantime, he was quite sure that they all recognised that in the present

circumstances it was absolutely necessary that every able-bodied man of European race should do all that lay in his power for the defence of this part of His Majesty's Dominions. Replying to a question by Mr. Pollock, His Excellency said they would be able to discuss the regulations at the next meeting. The meeting was then adjourned until next Friday.

COMPANY REPORT.

Hongkong Hotel Company, Ltd.

The profit of the above Company for the half-year ending 30th June, 1917, including the sum of \$42,493.32 brought forward, amounted to \$143,334.98 which Board propose appropriating as follows:—
To pay a dividend of \$3 per share on 20,000 shares: ... 60,000.00
To transfer to Repairs and Renewals A/c: ... 20,000.00
To write off Steam Launch: ... 1,000.00
To carry forward to new account: ... 62,334.98

Total \$143,334.98
The ordinary half-yearly meeting will be held at the Company's Hotel on Saturday, 1st September, 1917, at noon.

CAINE ROAD COLLAPSE VERDICT.

The inquest which has been held at the Police Court by Mr. J. L. Wood in connection with the death of one of the women who were killed in the recent Caine Road collapse, came to a close late yesterday afternoon.

Further expert evidence was given, and in the course of his summing up the Coroner paid a tribute to the work which the Hongkong Police did at the time of the collapse in rescuing the buried servants. He reviewed the main points of the evidence and before asking the jury to consider their verdict pointed out the object of discovering on whom responsibility fell.

The jury were absent for about thirty minutes and on their return gave the following verdict:—We are agreed that this death was caused by asphyxiation, the result of the collapse of the wall, which was brought about by the abnormal rainfall. We attach no blame either to the builders of the wall or to the architect who were supervising the work at the time of the collapse.

Higher Old-Age Pensions.

A deputation of M.P.s waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer to urge a general increase of 2s. 6s. per week to every old-age pensioner without any exception. The deputation, which numbered about 30 members, was introduced by Mr. Tom Wing, and was representative of all parties in the House. The Chancellor promised the most careful consideration to the subject.

circumstances it was absolutely necessary that every able-bodied man of European race should do all that lay in his power for the defence of this part of His Majesty's Dominions.

Replying to a question by Mr. Pollock, His Excellency said they would be able to discuss the regulations at the next meeting. The meeting was then adjourned until next Friday.

CANTON NEWS.

Some Interesting Developments.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of August 15 as follows:—

After a consultation between Sun Yat-sen and some of the military commanders, it was decided to instruct Quang Kai-yu, the Commander of Yunnan troops in Suikwan, to take his army as reconnoitring force to the border of Hunan Province and request Luk Wing-ting to proceed with his army from Kwangsi to that Hunan Province, which is an important north-west entrance to Kwangsi, shall be protected. The military expenses are to be met from the revenue collected by the Provincial Treasury, but in case of urgent need the money must be supplied from the funds subscribed by the merchants. It is reported that Luk Wing-ting has agreed to despatch two regiments to Lanchow and the districts along the border between Kwangsi and Hunan and that if Fu Leung-cho, the newly-appointed Tachun to Hunan, arrives with his army, then the Kwangsi force will march into Hunan.

Chu Hing-lan, the Civil Governor, has suddenly ordered all the officers in his office to prepare everything for transference. It is said that he will leave Canton in a few days. His destination is unknown.

Quan King-ming, the former Tachun of Canton, and at present commander of the bodyguard of the Tachun, has despatched two officers (Ho Kuo-cho and Chang Koung) to Hongkong and Macao for "scouting" purposes, especially to observe the movements of Lung Chai-kwong and Chung Ngai-kuen (the temporary Tachun in Canton before Lung Chai-kwong entered the city).

The Tachun, who left Canton on the 13th, is not proceeding to Wuchow but to a place about 30 or 40 miles below Wuchow, appointed by Luk Wing-ting. They will there meet and confer.

An officer sent by Tam Yan-hoi, Tachun of Hunan, has arrived and called on the Authority, requesting the supply of 20 machine guns, 2,000 rifles and 1,000 cases of cartridges.

Information from Wuchow states that the water has risen about 30 feet. The houses in Kow Fong Street (the business quarter) are flooded up to the first floor. Most of the inhabitants have removed to the hills.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the Funds of the hospitals:—Westeyan Mission Chinese Church, \$60.

Spanish and Portuguese Trades.
Messrs. Robert MacAndrew and Co., Limited, announce that they have entered into an arrangement with Messrs. John Hall, jun., and Co., by which these businesses, while maintaining their separate identity, will closely co-operate in maintaining joint services in the Spanish and Portuguese trades.

NO PEACE WITH
HOHENZOLLERNS.M. Branting Warns German
Socialists.

Copenhagen, June 15. M. Branting, the leader of the Swedish Socialists, and the leader of the negotiations between the Dutch-Scandinavian Conference and the representatives of the Socialist parties in the different belligerent countries, has been interviewed by a representative of the Politiken.

"We will work for peace based upon the principles of no annexations," he said, "but we will of course consider each case separately. I believe that the question of Alsace-Lorraine can only be settled by means of a general vote of the people, which will show what they themselves wish. According to conversation I have had with both parties I believe there will be a great majority for reunion with France."

"When do you believe peace will be restored?" asked the correspondent.

M. Branting answered:—"I dare not say when, but I believe the real peace negotiations will be postponed as long as the present German rulers are governing. That is, the Kaiser and the ring around him who forced on the war, the Junkers and the military party."

"Would you like the Kaiser to abdicate?" asked the correspondent.

M. Branting replied:—"Undoubtedly that would help on peace."

Concluding, M. Branting pointed out that Germany should pay an indemnity to Belgium, and, furthermore, that enormous indemnities must be demanded for ships sunk by German submarines, and that neutral in that case must have the right to speak at the peace conference.—Exchange.

"Who Breaks Must Pay."—Stockholm, June 17.—M. Branting and M. Haysmans, the secretary of the International Bureau, received me this morning.

M. Haysmans said that personally he did not fear to enter into discussion with Herr Scheide-mann and to condemn German militarism severely.

M. Branting here interpolated: "Is not my presence a guarantee that the Conference is not a German manoeuvre? We hope that eventually the French delegates will be allowed to come and assist the international in pronouncing a verdict in favour of justice and liberty, the delivery of oppressed peoples and reparation by the guilty for crimes committed."

"He who breaks glasses must pay for them. In our opinion the Central Empires should pay for the restoration of Belgium and Serbia, although certain delegates are in favour of the creation of international funds."—Wireless-Recs.

Merchant Seamen and War
Injuries.

Since Sir John Jellicoe was appointed First Sea Lord there has been much more disposition by the Admiralty to recognise the work of the merchant service. Several important concessions have been made during the past few months, one of the latest (says the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian") being the extension of the injuries-in-war scheme to officers and men of the mercantile marine in the direct or indirect pay of the Admiralty. In such cases death or disablement due to aggravation of sickness which was latent and would not of itself disable, but did so by reason of the nature and condition of the employment, is considered as entitling the sufferers or their dependents to benefit. As regards those in private employ who may become broken in health owing to physical or mental strain whilst at sea, a result of the war, it is understood that each case will be dealt with on its merits. In this latter connection representations have to be sent to the Board of Trade. In the Scandinavian countries schemes for the insurance of merchant officers and seamen have for some time been in operation, whilst a bill on the subject has just been adopted by the United States Congress. Apart from the question of death the bill assesses exactly the monetary equivalent of the loss of a limb, an eye, hearing, or liberty.

GREEKS "STARED INTO
SILENCE."

British Searchlight's Eye on Volo.

Volo, June 14.—The occupation of Volo was carried out by the French with even more celerity than that of Laconia and Larissa, and with some audacity.

This town was formerly one of the chief bases of German submarine supply, a traffic from which many of its business men and fishermen have prospered exceedingly. The French battalion commander who led the advance on Volo did not wait for his full force to come up, but pushed on and occupied the town 12 hours before he had been ordered, and that with only 200 men.

Volo, with its large admixture of Royalist and German-paid troops, had been for three days on the verge of trouble. That those days passed quietly was probably due to the arrival in the port of an English ship, a merchantman which the Navy had converted into an auxiliary cruiser. As a fighting unit her modest gun equipment hardly made her formidable, but the moral effect of her arrival was immense. As a British resident told me, she proved "a powerful sedative."

The evening after H.M.S. Robin (that is not her real name) arrived, one of these meetings was in full swing outside the Cafe Action on the seaford. "Down with the dogs of Allies," cried the stably-chained Royalists. "Curse Venezuela! Long live King Constantine!"

The meeting had reached the zenith of enthusiasm when suddenly every Royalist started as if he had been shot. Through the sultry blackness of the June night had struck a brilliant beam of illumination. It came from the searchlight of the English ship, and it had fallen and never wavered. It seemed to be looking into the face of every man of them, as if to see who would speak next.

Words died away on their lips. The unprecedented spectacle was witnessed by a crowd of Greeks without half a dozen people talking at once. The searchlight simply stared them into silence, and then, individually and inconspicuously, they slipped away into the grateful obscurity of the surrounding darkness.

After that, when the searchlight flashed a sudden glance at the cafe terrace, everyone of these fire-eating Royalists started into the same respectful gesture, rose to his feet and took off his hat. His dazzled eyes could see nothing of what he was saluting, perhaps he hardly knew. But he was uncovering to the watchful spirit of the British Navy, just as well embodied in a converted tramp steamer at Volo as in a super-Dreadnought in the North Sea. The Royalists were beaten, and they knew it. H.M.S. Robin's searchlight had been too much for their nerves.

Government and Raid Reprisals.

The Government are not prepared to place German prisoners in unfortified towns in Thessaly (with a view to preventing raids) on the principle adopted by British pioneers in Germany, said Mr. B. Law recently. Nor were they prepared to add, to appoint a committee to consider air reprisals.

German Newspapers. The union of leading German newspaper proprietors announces that the continually increasing prices of raw materials and the cost of printing have compelled the proprietors to increase the prices of advertisements. They state that the space for advertisements will also be increased. This means a decrease of editorial space.

Premature. During the hearing of a case arising out of a collision between a motor-car and a bus in Rye Water Road last September, counsel at West London County Court mentioned that the bus was going to Paddington Station to take up a load of conscientious objectors. Sir W. Selig:—Was it empty then? Counsel:—Yes, unfortunately the collision was premature. (Laughter.)

SOUTH CHINA'S TRADE
IN 1916.Notes from Maritime Customs
Reports.

The following reports are from the Chinese Maritime Customs returns for 1916:

Kowloon. The value of trade passing through the Kowloon district by junk and rail during 1916 was Hk. Tls. 47,043,483, a decrease of 1½ million taels despite an increase of nearly a million taels in the cargo carried by rail. The revenue derived from junk-borne cargo amounted to Tls. 192,719, a decrease as compared with 1915 of Tls. 60,000. Opium duty and likin ceased entirely and there were substantial decreases in the collection from duty, likin and ching/et inwards. From rail-borne cargo the revenue was Tls. 55,162 representing an increase of nearly Tls. 15,000 over the 1915 collection; transport by rail showing, on the whole, steady growth since the inception of the line in 1911.

Lappa. A year of unrest, provincial civil war with attendant piracy on rivers and seaboard, was reflected in the returns from the Lappa district with the result that the total value of trade saw a reduction by over 2½ million taels to Tls. 14,302,235 and when the increase in price is remembered it will be seen that the actual decrease in the bulk of the trade is considerably more than the figures would indicate. This shrinkage was reflected in turn in the decreased revenue of Tls. 126,800 which was the lowest on record since the Maritime Customs assumed control of the port in 1887. Foreign goods imported showed a million and a half taels at Tls. 10,335,168. Chinese goods exported were reduced by nearly 1½ millions and stood at Tls. 3,548,659 and again the decrease is attributed to the lawlessness that prevailed.

Kongmoon. Kongmoon suffered in a like respect but the year from the point of view of business was most satisfactory. The revenue collection of Tls. 227,328 was the best on record. The net value of the trade coming under the cognizance of the Maritime Customs amounted to Tls. 8,252,732, an increase of over 3½ millions over the figures of the preceding year. Revenue saw an increase of Tls. 60,000, despite the absence of opium and likin which have completely disappeared. Chinese goods exported increased by nearly half a million taels and foreign goods imported went up by over three millions.

Samshui. Samshui still had the effects of the inundations of the previous two years to recover from and before this could be effected the province was plunged into disorder and civil strife. Despite this the year was practically a record one. The net trade totalled about 7.73 millions, a result which coming after two successive years of flood, clearly demonstrated the vitality of the region. There was only a decrease of four per cent. in the collection of revenue, which stood at Tls. 203,871. The import of foreign goods was improved by Tls. 900,000 and stood at Tls. 4,471,770, which sum includes about Tls. 1,160,000, representing unusually large importations of rice to replenish depleted stocks. The exports of Chinese goods rose by nearly half a million taels and stood at the gratifying figure of over Tls. 2,500,000. There were decreases in buffalo and cow hides and also tobacco.

Wuchow. Wuchow saw an increase in trade of over two million taels, due almost entirely to exports. Foreign goods decreased by over a million taels and stood at Tls. 8,678,572 in spite of the enhanced prices of all commodities. On the export side, the export of cattle nearly doubled itself. The export of antimony ore rose from 10,892 to 148,721 piculs and regulas from 907 to 7,012 piculs. The revenue collected showed a falling off of Tls. 82,044.

Nanning. Nanning increased its revenue collection by over Tls. 30,000, but the importation of foreign goods fell by half a million taels to Tls.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Japan's Gold Specie. The amount of Japan's gold specie now exceeds ¥300,000,000. The latest returns show that on July 19 the total amounted to ¥ 911,000,000. ¥ 360,900,000 being held at home and ¥ 551,000,000 abroad. Compared with July 5, these figures show an increase of ¥ 15,000,000 in the portion held at home and a decrease of ¥ 2,000,000 in that abroad, or an increase of ¥ 13,000,000 in the aggregate.

Indian Cotton for Japan. This year, remarks the Japan Chronicle, there has been a noticeable decrease in the imports of Indian raw cotton. According to a telegram received by the Spinning Association, shipments at Bombay for Japan during the recent ten days of July amounted to 20,000 bales by two steamers. This quantity is about half the usual shipments. It brings the total imports since the beginning of the year up to 788,000 bales, which shows a decrease of 200,000 bales as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The diminution is mainly due to shortage in shipping, and the Spinning Association is now doing its best to secure more tonnage.

Shanghai Freight Market. Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s freight market report dated August 2 states:—There is no change to report in our home-ward freight market to Europe and tonnage is getting so restricted that the export trade has almost come to a standstill; much the same state of affairs exists with regard to cargo to the United States, particularly on the New York via Panama berth where cargo is piling up and no steamers to lift it. Coastwise.—Reports on the crops in the Yangtze Valley are very favourable and the coming season should be a busy one; the trade from northern ports is being considerably interfered with through heavy speculating in beach at Newchwang and Dalny and considerable movement is anticipated from Vladivostok in consequence.

Shanghai Coal Market. Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s coal market report dated August 2 states:—Japan Coal.—This market has been very quiet during the past fortnight, some sellers have been disposing of small parcels at cheap rates which has had a slightly lowering effect on the market but as there is no possibility of freight coming down yet while sellers dare not make any "forward" contracts except at prohibitive rates—hence there is no fresh business to report. Native dealers sometimes have rather a short-sighted way of looking at things and because stocks on the spot are well above the average they expect prices must come down but they fail entirely to take into consideration the future situation of the freight market which is bound to go higher. Fushan Coal.—No change. Kaiping Coal.—Owing to continued demand in the north and at Japanese ports there is still a shortage of the better grades. Although fairly heavy stocks exist at Shanghai the available tonnage will now be considerably decreased and towards the end of the year the surplus tonnage will gradually change to a shortage. Owners are still talking of prohibitive prices for recharter and with the supply of steamers much below the demand there appears little prospect of any falling away in rates.

2,585,282. There was very little in the total of Chinese goods exported as compared with 1915. Kiangchow. Kiangchow had a falling off of Tls. 41,000 in the revenue collection, but an increase in the importation of foreign goods, and a decrease of Tls. 175,000 in exported Chinese goods. A new product, magnetite ore, was sent away to the amount of 72 piculs. At Pakhoi there was a decrease in revenue and in foreign goods imported, but an increase of over Tls. 100,000 in the Chinese goods exported.

HONGKONG SHARE
REPORT.S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

MARINE INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCES.

SHIPPING.

REFINERIES.

MINING.

DOCKS, WHARVES,
GODOWNS, &C.LANDS, HOTELS
AND BUILDINGS.

COTTON MILLS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CORRECTED TO MON THURSDAY
AUGUST 16, 1917.BENJAMIN & POTTS,
Share and General Brokers,
Princes Building.
Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

BUYING.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

Chinese... 20 cts. pieces

Chinese... 10 cts. pieces

Hongkong 20 cts. pieces

Hongkong 10 cts. pieces

Hongkong 5 cts. pieces

Hongkong 2 cts. pieces

Hongkong 1 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/2 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/4 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/8 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/16 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/32 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/64 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/128 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/256 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/512 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/1024 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/2048 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/4096 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/8192 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/16384 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/32768 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/65536 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/131072 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/262144 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/524288 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/1048576 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/2097152 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/4194304 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/8388608 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/16777216 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/33554432 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/67108864 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/134217728 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/268435456 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/536870912 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/1073741824 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/2147483648 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/4294967296 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/8589934592 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/17179869184 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/34359738368 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/68719476736 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/137438953472 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/274877906944 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/549755813888 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/1099511627776 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/2199023255552 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/4398046511104 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/8796093022208 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/17592186044416 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/35184372088832 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/70368744177664 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/140737488355328 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/281474976710656 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/562949953421312 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/1125899906842624 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/2251799813685248 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/4503599627370496 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/9007199254740992 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/18014398509481984 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/36028797018963968 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/72057594037927936 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/144115188075855872 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/288230376151711744 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/576460752303423488 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/1152921504606846976 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/2305843009213693952 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/4611686018427387904 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/9223372036854775808 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/18446744073709551616 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/36893488147419103232 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/73786976294838206464 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/147573952589676412928 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/295147905179352825856 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/590295810358705651712 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/1180591620717411303424 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/2361183241434822606848 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/4722366482869645213696 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/9444732965739290427392 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/18889465931478580854784 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/37778931862957161709568 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/75557863725914323419136 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/151115727451828646838272 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/302231454903657293676544 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/604462909807314587353088 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/1208925819614629174706176 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/2417851639229258349412352 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/4835703278458516698824704 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/9671406556917033397649408 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/19342813113834066795298816 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/38685626227668133590597632 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/77371252455336267181195264 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/154742504910672534362390528 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/309485009821345068724781056 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/618970019642690137449562112 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/1237940039285380274899242224 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/2475880078570760549798484448 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/4951760157141521099596968896 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/9903520314283042199193937792 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/19807040628566084398387875584 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/39614081257132168796775751168 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/79228162514264337593551502336 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/158456325028528675187103004672 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/316912650057057350374206009344 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/633825300114114700748412018688 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/1267650600228229401496824037376 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/2535301200456458802993648074752 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/5070602400912917605987296149504 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/10141204801825835211974592299008 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/20282409603651670423949184598016 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/40564819207303340847898369176384 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/81129638414606681695796738352768 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/162259276829213363391593476705536 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/324518553658426726783186953411072 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/649037107316853453566373906822144 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/129807421463370690713274781364288 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/259614842926741381426549562728576 ct. piece

Hongkong 1/519229685853482762853099125457152 ct. piece

Hongkong

SMOKED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

The "Three Castles" Cigarettes

VICTORIA STATION BOMBAY

Just Pure Rich Mellow
Virginia Tobacco

THE CIGARETTE WITH THE PEDIGREE

IF YOU SMOKE A PIPE OF COURSE YOU SMOKE "CAPSTAN NAVY CUT"

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undesignated articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold. All manufactures of silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases. Jewellery of any description.

Letters and parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.
Cheung Chow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.
Shatouk, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.
Aberdeen, Aitau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Samshui and Wutchoi.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters, Sundays, 5 p.m.
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.
Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Nantau and Sammel.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 a.m.
Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Shek Ki.—Week days, 8.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Kumchuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kaukung.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Mortgagees MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

TUESDAY

the 28th day of August, 1917, at 3 p.m. at his Sales Room, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following Valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, viz:

ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 2016 Together with the messuage erections and building thereon known as No. 269 Des Voeux Road Central. Terms 299 years commencing from 31st January, 1911. Annual Crown Rent \$20.00. Area 1,120 Square Feet.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to

JOHNSON, STOKES

& MASTER,

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagees, or to

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,

The Auctioneer.

Hongkong 10th August, 1917.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 16th at 12.30.—No returns from Japan, Vladivostok and Indo-China. Pressure has decreased slightly over Formosa and the Philippines and increased slightly elsewhere; it is probably highest in the Pacific to the south of Japan. A relatively low area extends from Annam across the Philippines to the Pacific; a typhoon has formed in its eastern extremity. At 6 a.m. this morning it was situated in Lat. 16° N., Long. 126° E. moving W.N.W.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 69.49 inches against an average of 59.71 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Road	N.E. or variable winds. Light to moderate breeze.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

August 16, a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Force	Weather
Vladivostok	6a						
Nagasaki	6a						
Kobe	6a						
Yokohama	6a						
Kanagawa	6a						
Osaka	6a						
Kyoto	6a						
Shanghai	6a	29.85	70	85	sw	2	b
Amoy	6a	29.76	81	88	n	2	o
Swatow	6a	29.72	79	86	e	2	o
Taihou	6a	29.72	79	86	e	2	o
Taihu	6a	29.72	79	86	e	2	o
Kohun	6a	29.71	79	86	e	2	o
Pdore	6a	29.71	79	86	e	2	o
Canton	6a	29.75	79	86	e	2	o
H'kong	6a	29.74	79	86	e	2	o
Gap Road	6a	29.72	79	86	e	2	o
Macao	6a	29.74	80	88	w	1	o
Wuchow	6a						
Fakhoi	6a						
Hobow	6a						
Phu Lien	6a						
Tourane	6a						
C. St. J.	6a	29.65	81	83	nw	4	o
Apurri	6a	29.65	77	91	o	0	o
Dagupan	6a	29.63	77	93	sw	2	o
Manila	6a	29.67	75	86	o	0	o
Lagay	6a	29.72	79	86	e	2	o
Tacloban	6a	29.72	79	86	e	2	o
Hollo	6a	29.72	79	86	e	2	o
Surgao	6a	29.72	79	86	e	2	o
Guam	6a	29.74	80	88	w	1	o
Luzon	6a	29.74	80	88	w	1	o

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, Aug. 16, 1917.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day On date	On date
at 9 a.m.	at 3 a.m.	at 9 p.m.
Barometer	29.75	29.74
Temperature	87	79
Humidity	74	97
Wind Direction	S. W.	S. W.
Force	1	2
Weather	c b	c
Rain	0.00	0.00
High open air temperature on the 15th	85	85
Low	65	65
H.K. Observatory, Aug. 16, 1917.		
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.		

TIDE TABLE.

From 13th Aug. to 19th Aug.

Day	High Water	Low Water
Mean Time.	Mean Time.	Mean Time.
Mon. 13	12.35	6.15
Tues. 14	12.45	6.05
Wed. 15	12.55	5.55
Thurs. 16	13.05	5.45
Fri. 17	13.15	5.35
Sat. 18	13.25	5.25
Sun. 19	13.35	5.15

m morning. a afternoon.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Friday, 17th August, 1917.

Pathe's Great Serial

"THE SHIELDING SHADOW."

3rd & 4th Episodes.

"You Deserted Me." "The Survivors."

Pathe's Gazettes

and

Various Comics.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

TUESDAY, 21st AUGUST,

Final half of

"CABIRIA."

BIJOU THEATRE.

The Cosiest Theatre in Hongkong.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

The Great Trans-Atlantic Serial:

"LIBERTY."

13th Episode in 2 Parts.

"THE FINAL TURN." (drama in 2 parts.)

and

Comic: "THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE NEVER RAN SMOOTH."

NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

Matriculation, Senior and Junior Local Examinations.

These Examinations will commence on MONDAY, December 10th, 1917.

Arrangements will be made to hold the Examinations at any town where a sufficient number of Candidates offer themselves. Candidates who wish to be examined at any other place than Hongkong or Shanghai must apply to the Registrar on or before September 2nd, 1917.

Forms of entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the Registrar, The University, Hongkong.

The entry form, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar, together with the fee (Ten Dollars, Hongkong Currency) on or before October 2nd, 1917.

Four Cash Prizes will be awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination, provided that Candidates of sufficient merit offer themselves.

Candidates who secure cash prizes must enter the University on January 2nd, 1918 and must reside in one of the hostels directly managed by the University.

The Examination will be conducted according to the Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations and for the Matriculation Examination, 1917.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND DECLARED

for the Half Year ending 30th June 1917, at the rate of Two Pounds three shillings Sterling per share, is payable on and after MONDAY the 13th day of August, current, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested, to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

N. J. STABB,

Chief Manager.

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Interim Dividend of \$2.50 per share will be paid to all Shareholders on the Company's Register at 30th September 1917.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

R. M. DYER,

Chief Manager.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR (\$1.) per share for account 1917 will be payable on FRIDAY, the 24th August, 1917. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office St. George's Buildings, Hongkong.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 20th August, 1917, to FRIDAY, 24th August, 1917, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Managers.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHOLESALE

Indents promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all British and Continental goods, including:

Books and Stationery.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

Chemicals and Druggists.

Sundries.

China, Earthenware and

Glassware.

Cycles, Motor Cars and

Accessories.

Drapery, Millinery and Piece

Goods.

Fancy Goods and Perfumery.

Hardware, Machinery and

Metals.

Jewellery, Plate and Watches.

Photographic and Optical Goods.

Provisions and Olives' Stores.

etc., etc.

Commission 2 1/2% to 5%.

Trade Discounts allowed.

Special Quotations on Demand.

Sample Cases from £10 upwards.

Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON & SONS

(Established 1814)

25 ABCHURCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Cable Address: "Assualto" London.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William Cade Barnett at 11, Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hong Kong.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

By order of the Mortgagees MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

WEDNESDAY

the 22nd day of August, 1917, at 3 p.m. at his Sales Room, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following

Valuable Leasehold Properties situate at Yau-mai in the Dependency of Kowloon and Colony of Hongkong viz:

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situate at Yau-mai aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office respectively as Kowloon Inland Lots Nos. 629, 630, 631 and 1111 together with all buildings erected thereon respectively. Terms 75 years, 75 years, 75 years and 75 years respectively. Annual Crown rents \$216.00, \$106.00, \$106.00 and \$30.00 respectively. Area 47,250 square feet, 23,100 square feet, 23,100 square feet and 2,250 square feet respectively.

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale apply to:

JOHNSON STOKES &

MASTER

Prince's Buildings,

Ice House Street,

Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagees,

or to

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1917.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS 1917 Overland Touring Cars, 6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Duddell Street,

Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. BLACK-HEAD & COMPANY, F. H. HOHNKE, F. J. SCHWARZ-KOPF, E. H. THIEL and J. E. DANIELSON, in pursuance of an Order of the Hong Kong Government, to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON.

on

FRIDAY

the 7th day of September 1917.

at his Auction Rooms, in Duddell Street.

A QUANTITY OF PLANT AND MACHINERY

formerly installed, or about to be installed, in Blackhead's Soap Works, Shauiwan,

In One Lot

The Plant and Machinery comprises:—A Steam Engine, Soap and Soda Steel Vats, complete with mixing equipment, Soap Cooling and other Tanks, A Paper cutting Machine, A Nailing Machine, A Soap cutting Machine, A Soap Conveying Machine, A Hand Power Goods Lift, A Multitubular Marine Type Boiler, A Quantity of Line Shafting, Belting and Wrought Iron Piping, and a Quantity of Cylinders, Vats and Fittings, never yet used.

The Factory itself and the buildings in connection with it will be sold at the same place and time.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from:

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON,

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